

NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL



Vol. III.—No. 95.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

Price Five Cents

"HOME, SWEET HOME" IN A NEW DRESS.

[The venerable Dr. Muhlenberg, known wherever sacred poetry is read and sung as the author of]

"I would not live away, I ask not to stay," last month wrote a new song to the air of "Home, Sweet Home," while on the ocean, homeward-bound from Europe. We copy it from the *Observer*, to which journal it was contributed by the author:—]

O'er the wild, foaming waste of the sea, as we roam,
How tender and sweet come the visions of home,
How lovely the scenes of our own native shore,
Be they smooth or rough, so we hail them once more.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Best of earth that we love,
Then, the one home above!

The fond ones that never forget us in prayer,
Loving friends and dear kindred, that long for us there;
With hearts true to ours, in joy or in pain,
Oh, happy the day that unites us again!

Home, home, etc.

Our ship she has weathered so many a gale;
Her commander, so cheering and no'er known to fail;
We've buoyed with hope, owning still His command,
Who holdeth the winds and the waves in His hand.

Home, home, etc.

But the voyage of life—on its troubled tide,
Our bark, to the Haven of rest, who shall guide?
Salvation's Great Captain, His word He'll fulfill,
Bear us safe o'er the billows, or bid them be still.

Home, home, etc.

And at last, when the dark, mortal passage is o'er,
As with myriads before us, He'll calm all our fear;

Oh! our faith fixed on Him, keep we steadfast and whole,
And we never shall mark the dire shipwreck of soul.

Home, home, etc.

Now, bless we the Lord, for so far on our way,
With thankfulness praise and with confidence pray;
Only be we His children—His arm, as around—
Then, happen what will, we are still homeward bound.

Home, home, etc.

DARWINISM APPLIED TO DRESS.

A NEW USE OF THE "DEVELOPMENT" THEORY.

Turning aside from the graver subjects which attract the attention of the sober-minded, and apparently believing that the humors of life are worthy of attention now and then, by way of relief from questions that tax the brain, a lively critic in an English magazine applies the famous Darwinian theory of "development" to the subject of dress. Contending that the development of dress presents a strong analogy to that of organisms, as explained by the modern theories of evolution, he proceeds to illustrate some of the features which they have in common—offering, as a preliminary, the general remark that our present evening dress was the ordinary costume for gentlemen sixty years ago, and that top-boots, always worn by the old-fashioned "John Bull" in all the old novels and in the early cartoons of *Punch*, are now reserved for the hunting-field or for use in a furious storm. But, coming to particulars, and taking

THE HAT

as the first illustration, we find that hats were originally made of some soft material, probably of cloth or leather, and in order to make them fit the head, a cord was fastened round them, so as to form a sort of contraction. This is illustrated in Fairholt's "Costume in England," in the figure of the head of an Anglo-Saxon woman, wearing a hood bound on with a head-band; and figures are given of several hats worn during the fourteenth century, which were bound to the head by rolls of cloth; and all the early hats seem provided with some sort of band. We may trace the remnants of cord or band in the present hat-band. A similar survival may be observed in the strings of the Scotch cap, and even in the mitre of the bishop.

It is probable that the hat-band would long ago have disappeared had it not been made use of for the purpose of hiding the seam joining

the crown to the brim. If this explanation of the retention of the hat-band is the true one, we have here a part originally of use for one purpose applied to a new one, and so changing its function; a case which has an analogy to that of the development of the swimming bladder of fishes, used to give them lightness in the water, into the lungs of mammals and birds, used as the furnace for supporting animal heat.

The duties of the hat-band have been taken in modern hats by two running strings fastened to the lining, and these again have in their turn become obsolete, for they are now generally represented by a small piece of string, by means of which it is no longer possible to make the hat fit the head more closely.

The ancestor from which our present chimney-pot hat takes most of its characteristics is the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, with an immense plume falling down on to the shoulder, which was worn during the reign of Charles II. At the end of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, this hat was varied by the omission of the plume, and by giving of the brim various "cocks."

COATS.

Every one must have noticed the nick in the folded collar of the coat and of the waistcoat; this is of course made to allow for the buttoning round the neck, but it is in the condition of a rudimentary organ, for the nick would probably not come into the right place, and in the waistcoat at least there are usually neither the requisite buttons nor button-holes.

The modern gentleman's coat may be said to take its origin from the coat, or long outer garment, worn towards the end of the reign of Charles II. This vest seems to have had no gathering at the waist, and to have been buttoned all down the front, and in shape rather like a loose bag; to facilitate riding it was furnished with a slit behind, which could be buttoned up at pleasure; the buttonholes were embroidered, and in order to secure similarity of embroidery on each side of the slit, the buttons were sewn on to a strip of lace matching the corresponding button-hole on the other side. These buttons and button-holes left their marks in the coats of a century later in the form of gold lacing on either side of the slit of the tails.

In about the year 1700, it began to be the fashion to gather in the vest or coat at the waist, and it seems that this was first done by two buttons near the hips being buttoned to loops rather nearer to the edge of the coat, and situated at about the level of the waist.

The coat naturally fell in a number of plaits or folds below these hip buttons; but in most of Hogarth's pictures, although the buttons and plaits remain, yet the creases above the buttons disappear, and seams appear to run from the buttons up under the arms. It may be worth mentioning that in all such matters of detail Hogarth's accuracy is notorious, and that therefore his engravings are most valuable for the study of the dress of the period.

In the last century, when the coats had large flapping skirts, it became the custom (as may be seen in Hogarth's pictures) to button back the two corners and also to button forward the inner corners of the coat, so as to separate the tails for convenience in riding. This custom left its traces in the uniform of our soldiers down to the introduction of the modern tunic, and such traces may still be seen in some uniforms, for example, those of a Lord-Lieutenant and of the French *gendarmes*.

In early times, when coats were of silk or velvet, and enormously expensive, it was no doubt customary to turn up the cuffs, so as not to soil the coat, and thus the custom of having the cuffs turned back came in. During the latter part of the seventeenth and during the eighteenth century, the cuffs were very widely turned back, and the sleeves consequently very short, and this led to dandies wearing large lace cuffs to their shirts.

The pictures of Hogarth and of others show that the coat cuffs were buttoned back to a row of buttons running round the wrist. These buttons still exist in the sleeves of a Queen's counsel, although the cuffs are sewed back and the button holes only exist in the form of pieces of braid. This habit explains why our soldiers now have their cuffs of different colors from that of their coats; the color of the linings was probably determined for each regiment by the colonel for the time being, since he formerly supplied the clothing; and we know that the color of the linings was by no means fixed until

recently. The shape of the cuff has been recently altered in the line regiments, so that all the original meaning is gone.

TROUSERS.

We find an intermediate stage between trousers and breeches in the pantaloons, in which the knee-buttons of the breeches have walked down to the ankle. Some German servants wear a row of buttons running from the knee to the ankle of their trousers.

BOOTS.

One of the most perfect rudiments is presented by top-boots. These boots were originally meant to come above the knee; and, as may be observed in old pictures, it became customary to turn the upper part down, so that the lining was visible all round the top. The lining, being of unbleached leather, formed the brown top which is now worn. The original boot-top may be observed in the form of a mere wisp of leather sewn fast to the top, while the real acting tag is sewn to the inside of the boot. The back of the top is also fastened up, so that it could not by any ingenuity be turned up again into its original position.

Again, why do we black and polish our boots? The key is found in the French *cuir*, or blacking. We black our boots because brown leather would, with wet use, naturally get discolored with dark patches, and thus boots to look well should be colored black. Now, shooting boots are usually greased, and that it was formerly customary to treat ordinary boots in the same manner is shown by the following verse in the ballad of "Argenteuil and Curan":—

"He borrowed on the working days
His holy rascals off,
And of the bacon's fat to make
His sturteops black and soft."

Sturteops were a kind of rustic high shoes. Fairholt, in his work, states that "the oldest kind of blacking for boots and shoes appears to have been a thick, viscid, oily substance." But for neat boots a cleaner substance than grease would be required, and thus wax would be thought of; and that this was the case is shown by the French word *cirer*, which means indifferently to "wax" or to "polish boots." Boots are of course polished because wax takes so good a polish. Lastly, patent-leather is an imitation of common blacking.

It is not, however, in our dress alone that survivals exist; they are to be found in all the things of

OUR EVERY-DAY LIFE.

For instance, any one who has experienced a drive on a road so bad that leaning back in the carriage is impossible, will understand the full benefit to be derived from arm-slings such as are placed in first-class railway carriages, and will agree that in such carriages they are mere survivals. The rounded tracery on the outside of railway carriages show the remnants of the idea that a coach was the proper pattern on which to build them; and the word "guard" is derived from the man who sat behind the coach and defended the passengers and mails with his blunderbuss.

It seems a general rule that on solemn or ceremonial occasions men retain

ARCHAIC FORMS.

Thus it is that court dress is a survival of the every-day dress of the last century; that uniforms in general are richer in rudiments than common dress; that a carriage with a postilion is *de rigueur* at a wedding; and that (as mentioned by Sir John Lubbock) the priests of a savage nation, acquainted with the use of metals, still use a stone knife for their sacrifices—just as Anglican priests still prefer candles to gas.

A MATCH MONOPOLY IN FRANCE.

The London Times publishes a curious account of the match monopoly lately established by the French government. It was found impossible to tax matches, but quite possible to sell the exclusive right of making them, and this has been done. A syndicate of bankers has purchased the right for £750,000 a year, binding itself at the same time to sell matches at 2 francs the kilogramme, or about 4½d. per 1,000, surely cheap enough. The traders who make the matches will pay the syndicate, and reimburse themselves mainly by their sale of wax matches, in which the Marseilles makers seem to have secured a sort of exporting monopoly. Their matches are purchased in tons in all countries where cigarettes are used, as the common match dipped in phosphorus paste gives out an unpleasant effluvia, and they evidently calculate upon retaining the whole of this trade. They will also retain some profit from the wood trade, as the low price makes illicit competition by men without machinery very difficult.

TWO WONDERFUL RAILROADS.

ONE FOR LOADED SHIPS—THE OTHER IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY.

Two remarkable railroad projects have recently been brought forward, which illustrate the enterprise of the present day. The first is for a railway for the transportation of loaded ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Taking a hint from roads which have long successfully carried canal boats and other smaller vessels, with their cargoes unbroken, over high eminences, this scheme proposes to solve the difficulty of finding a feasible canal route. It is proposed by it to take loaded ships of even two thousand tons upon wheels and carry them from one side to the other of the isthmus. The projected plan is for a road with six parallel rails, with a gauge of twenty-five feet. The cars to be provided, each with two hundred and forty wheels, and to weigh no less than seven hundred tons. Hydraulic lifts are proposed to get the ships upon the cars, and from five to ten locomotives to draw them over ordinary grades. Upon the steepest grades it is proposed to resort to the plan of troothed wheels gearing into tooth supplemental rails, and to have stationary engines at some points if necessary. The route designated for this road is the one through Honduras, and the estimated cost seventy-five million dollars. That the plan involves insuperable obstacles it would be unwise to assert. Some of our readers may yet see it operation unless the long-sought route for a canal is found, and the feasibility shown, for the age seems ripe for a way to transfer ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific short of the voyage of nine thousand miles around Cape Horn.

At the same time that the projectors of the above scheme are said to be looking about the London market for capital, the British foreign office has been interesting itself in what is known as the Euphrates Valley Railway. Some time ago her Majesty's Consul along the proposed route of this road were instructed to gather up and communicate all possible information in regard to the features of the country and the feasibility of the project, and whatever might throw light on the estimated cost of the road. The replies have just been made public, and are said to be "singularly unanimous in recommending the enterprise on the score of safety, practicability and general advantages." Starting on the Euphrates nearly opposite Constantinople, the proposed route proceeds south to Adalia, on the Mediterranean; thence across the country and down the valley of the Euphrates, and along the shore of the Persian Gulf, to connect finally with a road leading from Bombay. The English feel the need of such a communication with India.

THE INTRICACIES OF ENGLISH VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Arcout, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still, you mix them so with your prepositions." "I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all I could say. "I saw your friend, Mrs. James, just now," continued he. "She says she intends to break down housekeeping. Am I right there?" "Break up housekeeping she must have said." "O, yes, I remember. Break up housekeeping." "Why does she do that?" I asked. "Because her health is so broken into." "Broken down, you should say." "Broken down, O yes. And indeed, since the small-pox has broken up in your city—" "Broken out." "She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks." "Indeed! And will she close her house?" "No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?" "Broken into." "Certainly, it is what I meant to say." "Is her son to be married soon?" "No; that engagement is broken—broken." "Broken off." "Ah! I had not heard that. She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week? Am I right?" "He merely broke the news; no preposition this time." "It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a breaker, I think." "A breaker, and a very fine fellow. Good-day." "So much," thought I, "for the verb 'to break.'"

VITAL STATISTICS IN EUROPE.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the marriage-rate for Great Britain in 1870 was 16.0 (persons married) per 1,000 of population; the birth-rate, 33.2 per 1,000; the death-rate, 22.9 per 1,000. The returns for France, doubtless materially affected by the war with Germany, show a marriage-rate of only 12.4 per 1,000 in 1870; a birth-rate of 26.1; a death-rate of no less than 28.8 per 1,000. The returns for the Austrian Empire, exclusive of Hungary, show a marriage-rate of 19.4 per 1,000, a birth-rate of 40.5, and a death-rate of 22.3 per 1,000, all three rates far above our own. The returns for Spain show a marriage-rate of only 12.5 per 1,000, owing probably to priestly opposition to the system of civil registration established in the year under review, and to an unusually high rate in the previous year, with a view to escape from the operation of the new law; the birth-rate was 34.4 per 1,000, and the death-rate was as high as 30.1 per 1,000.

NEW YORK BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Instruction met on Wednesday afternoon, President Smyth and Commissioners Brennan, Jenkinson Lewis, Gross, Duryea, Jarvis, Holland, Wood and Sands being present, and Commissioners Ingersoll and Van Voorst absent.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the Sixth Ward asked authority to appoint a teacher in the Female Department of Grammar School No. 23, stating that there were not a sufficient number of teachers in that department to give proper care to all the pupils. Referred to Committee on Teachers, with power.

A communication from the Twelfth Ward, designating Miss Margaret Macken, in Grammar School No. 37, and Miss Hourietta L. Wood, in Grammar School No. 57, to teach music in those schools, was referred to the Committee on Normal College, etc.

A communication from the same Ward, asking authority to establish a new school in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and stating that a school is greatly needed there, was referred to the Committee on Sites, New School Houses, etc.

Another communication from the same Ward, asking authority to establish a new school in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and stating that a school is greatly needed there, was referred to the Committee on Sites, New School Houses, etc.

Nominations from the Fourteenth Ward of Edward J. Deane for Principal of Grammar School No. 21, and of M. A. Birmingham for Principal and F. J. Gallagher for Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 5, were referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Nineteenth Ward Board's nomination of Mary D. Collins for Vice-Principal of Female Department of Grammar School No. 18, was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A complaint from the Twenty-first Ward, that the furnaces in the schools in that ward are greatly in need of repairs, was referred to the Committee on Studies, etc.

Two communications from the Twenty-second Ward, one nominating Miss Emily Haasway for Vice-Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 28, and the other asking authority to hire a building on West Forty-second street for the use of Primary School No. 17, were referred, the former to the Committee on Teachers and the latter to the Committee on Buildings, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from City Superintendent Kiddle, embracing his report for October relating to the condition of the schools under his charge. The report recites that during October the Assistant Superintendents had visited and examined Grammar Schools Nos. 3, 4, 8, 12, 15, 23, 34, 31, 38 and 41; Primary Schools Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 19, 24, 25 and 36, and Colored School No. 2. The number of classes examined was 301, of which 8 were inspected without minute examination. Of these classes 193 were, in relation to instruction, in excellent condition, 92 good, 12 fair, and 1 indifferent. The discipline in 297 was efficient, and in 12 unsatisfactory. The amount of deficiency in instruction and discipline was less than four per cent, which was less than had been found at any previous examination. An unequal division of labor existed among the Assistant Superintendents, and it is recommended that some change be made in this respect. No very satisfactory report could be made about the general management of the schools, as the Assistant Superintendents are required to examine only single or scattered classes. All the Evening Schools had been visited. In these schools 14,667 pupils are registered, of which 10,122 are males and 4,545 females. These schools were found judiciously organized and classified, and the order and discipline was of a satisfactory character. The attendance at the Colored Evening Schools, which are small buildings, was meagre, only 128 being the aggregate, and most of the pupils are adult males. The sanitary condition of the Primary Departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 23 and 24, and of Primary Schools Nos. 2, 7 and 21 is unsatisfactory, on account of the rooms being too much crowded, and the ventilation insufficient. The report was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from Prof. John C. Draper advocating the establishment of an evening school for the instruction of pupils in practical chemistry, the Professor giving it as his opinion that this branch of study is worthy of special attention in a large city like New York. He stated that a building could be hired, a competent instructor procured, and all the necessary supplies and apparatus obtained, and the school be placed in successful operation, at an expense of not more than \$10,000 for the first year. The communication was referred to the Committee on Evening Schools, etc.

A communication was received from Commissioner Jenkins favoring the adding of instruction in telegraphy to the course of studies. The communication recites that the use of the telegraph has now become common in all parts of the country, and that the supply of operators is not nearly equal to the demand. Authorized to the communication were the following resolutions: "Resolved, That a class in telegraphy be established in the Normal College and in each Male Grammar School as may hereafter be determined upon by this board; and that a special teacher be employed to give instruction in said study at such salary as may hereafter be decided upon." "Resolved, That only such pupils as shall be entitled to enter upon said study as shall have

competed for and received a certificate of excellence in the following studies, viz., spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history and geography. Referred to the Committee on Normal College, etc.

The following communication was received from Commissioner INGERSOLL:

"New York, November 10, 1872.

"Hon. Bernard Smyth, President of the Board of Public Instruction:

"Dear Sir:—In consequence of continued ill-health I find it impossible to fulfill the many and important duties of the office of Commissioner of Public Instruction of the City of New York, and have this day sent to his Honor the Mayor my resignation.

"In thus surrendering a position I deem so honorable, and withdrawing from a work I hold so noble and so vital to the best interests of the city and nation, I am actuated by the conviction that this office essentially demands the best energies of a sound mind in a sound body. I desire to express through you to the Board my deep regret in thus deciding to sever the pleasant relations which have so long existed.

"I shall ever remember the uniform courtesy and kindness which have been extended to me on all occasions by each and every member of the Board.

"Wishing you as a body success in the conduct of this great work of public instruction, and as individuals prosperity and happiness, I am, very truly yours,

"L. INGERSOLL.

After the reading of the above, Commissioner JENKINS offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the letter of Lorin Ingersoll, Esq., to the President of this Board, announcing his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Instruction be entered in full on the minutes.

"Resolved, That this Board recognizes the faithful and able services of Mr. Ingersoll, continued even under the burden of declining health, from the formation of the Board to the present time, and deplore the public loss in the retirement of an upright and effective officer.

"Resolved, That the members of this Board reciprocate the kindly feelings and wishes expressed for them by Mr. Ingersoll in his letter, and share with him in regret for the severance of his official connection with us, and earnestly desire his restoration to health and continued prosperity and usefulness.

"Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Ingersoll.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the communication and resolutions were ordered to be printed in full and entered on the minutes.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Commissioner Lewis, from the Finance Committee, presented a report in relation to the budget for 1873. It is estimated that the sum required for Common School purposes for 1873, and which sum is "the least amount consistent with the proper administration thereof," is \$3,328,550, which sum includes provision for such school buildings as absolutely require new furniture and heating apparatus; for extensive repairs to several school buildings, absolutely in need thereof, at an estimated cost of \$290,000; the sum of \$101,000 for apportionment to the corporate schools; and the cost of maintaining the following schools, for which buildings have been or are being erected: Grammar Schools Nos. 22, 25 and 59, and Primary Schools Nos. 1 and 4, leaving \$2,937,550 for general purposes. The school fund, which the report claims the department is legally entitled to, is \$361,894.78 less than said fund.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that triplicate copies of the following estimate of the amount required for common school purposes for 1873 be duly authenticated by the seal of the Board, and one copy be sent to the Board of Supervisors, another to the Board of Finance Commissioners, and the third to the Board of Apportionment, each copy of the estimate being certified to by the Board as the lowest estimate that could be made for 1873 consistent with the proper administration of the Department of Public Instruction:

Salaries of teachers in Ward Schools.....	\$1,120,000
Salaries of janitors in Ward Schools.....	105,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in Normal College and Schools.....	65,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in Colored Schools.....	100,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in Colored Schools.....	40,000
Salaries of superintendents, clerks, engineers, architects, visiting physician, counsel, etc., etc.....	80,000
For books, maps, stationery and other supplies for all the Day, Evening, Normal and Colored Schools.....	175,000
For fuel for all the schools and Hall of the Board.....	90,000
For gas for same.....	20,000
For incidental expenses and repairs for Ward Schools by Trustees, and salaries of clerks to Board of Trustees.....	36,000
For incidental expenses and repairs for Normal College, Evening and Colored Schools.....	10,000
For incidental expenses and repairs for Public Instruction, printing, advertising, postage, express charges, labor, legal expenses, etc.....	30,000
Materials and supplies for Normal College, through the shop.....	2,000
For rent of school premises.....	45,000
For piano, and repairs of.....	4,000
For Normal College and Schools.....	550
For Corporate Schools, including the schools in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.....	101,000
For furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge; for the support of the schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the school moneys made by the Board, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for the purposes authorized by law.....	200,000
Total.....	\$3,328,550

Commissioner Lewis, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution increasing the salary of George W. Lewis, Finance Clerk in the City Superintendent's office, to \$2,500 per annum, and the salaries of Jethro Mosher and Henry M. Durves, assistant clerks in the same office, to \$2,000 per annum, the increase being recommended by the City Superintendent, on account of the onerous nature of the duties of the clerks, and the faithful performance of the same. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner Wood presented the following report from the Committee on Normal College, etc.:

"GENTLEMEN: The Committee on the Normal College, etc., respectfully report, that at a meeting of the committee held on the 1st of November, the annexed communication signed by the City Superintendent and President of the Normal College was presented to them, and is now given to the Board of Public Instruction, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on By-Laws, in order that a proper amendment covering its provisions may be incorporated in the laws of this Department.

"Respectfully, etc.,

"WILLIAM WOOD,
"MORTIMER GARDNER,
"J. G. HOLLAND,
"NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
Committee on Normal College, etc."

"To the Committee on the Normal College, etc.:

"GENTLEMEN:—As requested by your committee, the undersigned have considered the resolution adopted by the Board on the 21st of October, in relation to teachers' licenses, and respectfully present the following suggestions, namely: That the City Superintendent be empowered to change the certificates of qualification of an inferior grade, held by teachers of primary schools or departments who have had five years' successful experience as teachers, as shown by the records of the Superintendent's office, so that they may be licensed for any position in said schools; also to change, in a similar manner, the certificates held by teachers who have had three years' successful experience in primary schools or departments, provided they passed successful examination in methods of instruction, as taught in the Saturday Normal School and receive a diploma from said school.

"This will enable all teachers of primary schools to obtain promotion in said schools without passing the examination now required for a full license, and will authorize the City Superintendent to grant full licenses for primary schools under the limitations above specified.

"Those who obtain such licenses will be freed from the anxiety now pressing on their minds, lest their certificates should be rendered invalid in consequence of an inferiority of grade. Many teachers will also be induced to attend the Saturday sessions of the Normal College in order to study the methods of instruction, and thus fit themselves for efficient service in the schools and grades in which they are employed.

"Respectfully submitted,

"HENRY KIDDER,
"City Superintendent.
"THOMAS HUNTER,
"President Normal College."

The communication to the committee was referred, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the committee's report.

A resolution reported by Commissioner Wood, from the Committee on Normal College, etc., that A. De Tormey be appointed Professor of Spanish in the Evening High School, was adopted.

A resolution from the same committee, adverse to an application from the Janitor of Evening School No. 33 for an increase of salary, as being inconsistent with the By-Laws of the Board, was adopted.

Another resolution from the same committee, appointing Thomas F. Harrison a Professor of Methods of Teaching in the Saturday Normal School, at an annual salary of \$750, was adopted. Commissioner Wood paying Prof. Harrison a handsome compliment in the course of a few remarks advocating the immediate passage of the resolution.

Commissioner JENKINS, from the Committee on Course of Studies, etc., reported a resolution asking that the following be adopted: That the report to the Board, and contained the names or titles of books, maps, charts, periodicals, etc., whose use is recommended in the schools during the ensuing year. The resolution was adopted, and power given to add to the list such publications as may be deemed necessary.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following resolutions, laid over under the rule at the previous meeting of the Board, were taken up and adopted:

"Resolved, That Miss Mary A. Simms be and she hereby is allowed the maximum salary in accordance with Subdivision 4, of Section 57, Article XVIII, page 145 of the By-Laws.

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the Seventh Ward be and they hereby are authorized to employ Francis O'Brien as a teacher of drawing in the Male Departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 2 and 12, and that his salary be fixed at the rate of \$40 a year for each hour per week he is employed.

"Resolved, That Misses Kate J. White and Maria E. Beardon, nominated by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward for the respective positions of Principal and Vice-Principal of Primary School No. 13, from the 1st day of October, be and they hereby are authorized to receive certificates of the City Superintendent the requisite qualifications, be and they hereby are appointed to said positions from the date aforesaid.

"Resolved, That James R. Pettigrew, nominated by the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward for the position of Vice-Principal of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 49, he having (as appears from the annexed certificate of the City Superintendent) the requisite qualifications, be and he hereby is appointed to said position from the date of commencement of service."

"Resolved, That the Committee on Normal College, Evening and Colored Schools be and they hereby are authorized to advertise for estimates and proposals for furnishing and painting the new Normal College building, now in course of erection."

"Resolved, That Section 59 of the By-Laws of this Board be amended to read as follows: Sec. 59. No salary shall be paid to a teacher of local schools in any Grammar or Primary School to exceed the rate of ninety dollars a year, or at the rate of ninety dollars a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be so employed; and in a Grammar School, to a teacher of the French language, or a special teacher of the German language, the salary paid shall not exceed the rate of ninety dollars a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be so employed, nor the aggregate sum of three hundred dollars a year for any one year; and the salary paid to a teacher of drawing shall not exceed a rate of ninety dollars a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be so employed, nor an aggregate sum of three hundred dollars per year for any school. No person shall be employed to teach in any school any study not authorized by the course of studies specified in the By-Laws of this Board. Teachers of special subjects shall obtain licenses from the City Superintendent for the subjects which they are required to teach, in the same manner as provided by the rules of the Board for Teachers of general subjects. Special teachers of the German and French languages shall not be hired after employment, except in the manner provided by sections 82, 83, 84 and 85 of these By-Laws. In schools where no special teacher of music is employed the teacher having charge of the music shall receive seventy-five dollars salary in addition to the amount allowed as a regular assistant teacher, provided the said teacher is in music is given, but no principal or vice-principal of a school shall be appointed to such position."

"Resolved, That the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,125) be expended, under the direction of the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, for the purpose of purchasing three pianos for the use of Grammar

School Building No. 59, on East Fifty-seventh street; the bills to be paid upon the approval of said Committee, and charged to the appropriation for pianos."

The Board then adjourned.

TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This body met on Wednesday in the chamber of the Board, President Smyth in the chair. A resolution was adopted that the Spanish language be taught in the introductory department optional with the French and German languages. The Executive Committee presented their budget for the year 1873, showing that the sum of \$150,000 will be required for the support of the college for next year.

The Board then adjourned.

LOUISIANA SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Mr. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education of Louisiana, covering the year 1871, is probably one of the most elaborate local school documents ever issued in the United States. It embraces a full report from each of the six school divisions of the State, a special report of the operation of the free-school system in the city of New Orleans, a report of the Superintendent of the State University of Baton Rouge, and several other reports of less importance though of much interest. When the present Board of Education—composed in part of the Superintendents of the various divisions—came into existence, they found the school law not only incomplete in its provisions. While in general its features were open to no serious objections, the agencies for carrying out its provisions were so cumbersome and complicated as in many instances to defeat its intent. The Board therefore proposed certain modifications, which were mainly adopted and became law in March, 1871. The report, therefore, really covers only nine months of the work of the Board.

In that brief time, the Superintendent says, "there has been most encouraging advancement in the whole school work," justifying the prediction of the friends of the amendments, and giving the fairest promise of constantly enlarging success as the work becomes more firmly rooted in the confidence and affections of the people." It is evident enough that there is plenty of room for this "root" to spread in; for the olden prejudice against a free school system, which during the reign of slavery cursed the South, has not yet been thoroughly eradicated. The Superintendent says, on this point: "The antagonism of a portion of the press and of a powerful class of the people to constitutional provisions which control this work is too well known to require a special allusion. The opposition, however, thus inspired has come from men who prefer that the blight of ignorance should wither the strength of the State rather than the benefits of education should be extended under the law and constitution as they now exist. Unable to obtain the South, and unable to see the advantages by which both intellect and conscience have been mastered, and tainted by the phantoms of a regime which has forever passed away, they have maintained an opposition—active or passive, as circumstances would allow—to a system of public education which has been in existence for nearly half a century. In estimating the efficiency of the law, therefore, as well as in judging of the faithfulness of those to whom its administration has been intrusted, facts like these must not be ignored. In inaugurating a system of public education in the State, the authorities have had, except in the city of New Orleans, no pre-existing foundation on which to build. Through the whole State, besides, everything was to be done from the beginning. Schoolhouses were to be built, teachers to be obtained, books and apparatus to be obtained. Under these circumstances, though a number of excellent buildings for school purposes were provided during the year in some of the towns and ward districts, not a tithe of those needed were supplied. The refusal of a large majority of the school districts to vote the tax required for the erection of buildings resulted in leaving nine-tenths of the State without suitable school accommodations. Hired rooms, basements of churches or small chapels were obtained for the purpose. The school furniture, generally, is uncomfortable, and rarely supplied with desks, the labors of the teachers were conducted under the most unfavorable circumstances. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, seven hundred and ninety-four schools were organized, employing 1,300 teachers, who had under their charge 80,000 scholars. The difficulties encountered may be more definitely understood by an enumeration of the school divisions and their peculiarities. The First Division comprises seven parishes—Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa. This extensive region, being the poorest of the most unfavorable theatre for educational operations. The larger portion of it is covered by pine woods, and is sparsely populated, rendering the establishment of schools a work of difficulty. Yet even here, the report says, "the results have been cheering to the friends of education. Wherever a town, village or hamlet exists, or where a population large enough to furnish pupils for a school is found, endeavors, generally successful, have been made to open and sustain a public school." In this Division, the report says, "the school system is the most successful of any in the State. There are now twenty-two schools, with three hundred and thirty scholars, and three thousand scholars now exist, where two years ago there was, through the whole region, only one and there a solitary school. The Second Division embraces the parishes of Jefferson, left bank, Jefferson, right bank, Attala, Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Lafourche and Terrebonne. As an instance of progress, two years ago not a single public school existed in the city of Carrollton, where now there are two prosperous schools, with fourteen teachers and five hundred scholars, besides a school in the town of New Orleans, which was organized in November, 1871, and at the same time he issued a second and revised edition of the New Testament, based on the version of Dr. Yates. At the time of the issue of the New Testament, the report says, "the school system of the State was in a state of transition. The work of translation was stopped from 1830 to 1863, and again from 1864 to 1868, owing to various causes. In the last of those years it was resumed, and is now completed."

The Third Division comprises the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Cameron, St. Landry, Lafayette, Assumption, Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and St. Martin. Several of these parishes, being large and sparsely settled, are with difficulty reached, but great success has attended the school work. Only seventy-one schools were reported in 1870; in 1871 there were nearly two hundred in successful operation, with 10,107 scholars. In Calcasieu parish, where not a school was reported in 1870, there are now eighteen. The Fourth District

comprises the parishes of West Feliciana, De Soto, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Arroyales, Winn, Bossier, Point Coupee, Caddo, Sabine, Webster, Red River and Vernon. Educational work is on the advance in most of these parishes, but enough work is still needed. The Fifth Division embraces the parishes of Concordia, Texas, Carroll, Madison, Morehouse, Union, Calcasieu, Franklin, Richland, Natchez, Catahoula, Bienville, Claiborne and Jackson. The total number of schools reported in the division in 1870 was thirty-six, with about twelve hundred pupils. There are now two hundred and twenty schools, with an attendance of about nine thousand scholars. "An increased interest is felt on the subject of education throughout this portion of the State. Old prejudices are giving way before the advance of correct opinions, and the prospect of a rapid extension of the school work is more hopeful than ever before." The Sixth Division embraces the city of New Orleans. This division, the report says, is conspicuous in the educational work of the State, alike from the number of its schools, the high character of its teaching, the success of its system, the multitude of children and youth of both sexes who are recipients of the benefits of public education. There are three high schools, with an aggregate of eighteen teachers and five hundred and four pupils; thirty-seven grammar schools, with an aggregate of one hundred and sixty teachers and six thousand and six hundred pupils, making a total of seventy-two schools, with three hundred and eighty-three teachers, and eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six pupils. There are seventy-four school buildings, of which nineteen are brick and twenty-five are frame, being the better portion of the city. Some of the leased buildings are unfit for school purposes, poorly arranged and utterly unattractive, and are retained only because no favorable change can at present be made. A normal school and a free college are being organized as presently. Of the Louisiana State University the report says: "The general condition of this institution is bad, yet not wholly bad—in some respects it is prosperous." It is unfortunate in—(1) the pecuniary embarrassments; (2) the incomplete means of instruction; (3) the insufficient quarters and grounds for its temporary use; (4) the poor facilities for taking care of the sick; (5) the lack of small arms; (6) the want of a fixed hour; (7) the small number of private cadets. It has reason to congratulate itself upon—(1) the general good order and attendance which prevailed during the year; (2) the progress of the cadets generally in their studies; (3) the large number of graduates turned out, many of whom are teaching schools; (4) the wider field of instruction and advanced scholarship required for graduation, together with the better preparation of applicants for entrance; (5) the additions to the apparatus, cabinets and library, made by purchase and donation; (6) the inspection of some of the chief institutions of learning in this country, Canada and Europe by some of the professors; (7) the further prosecution of the topographical, geological and botanical surveys of Louisiana. And generally speaking, the report says, "the University may well be proud of the successful completion, in a highly useful manner, of another year of no ordinary trials, which cannot but inspire confidence in its vitality and ability to cope with difficulties, and must render it more widely and favorably known." Mr. Conway hopes for the speedy establishment of an Agricultural College, the scrip for which, issued by the Government, has already been secured; urges the importance of industrial or technical schools as a part of the State educational system; discusses the importance of evening schools, as furnishing the means of education to those who cannot conveniently attend the day schools; and in relation to the compulsory education and the co-education of the sexes. In concluding, he gives the results of the year's experience as regards the question of mixed schools. "It is with pleasure I refer to the renewal of those apprehensions which formerly so much troubled the friends of the effects to be produced by a faithful adherence to that requirement of the constitution which provides that no child shall be excluded from the public schools of the State by reasons of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The question has been the highest law of the State, and recognized by every school act passed since the adoption of the Constitution, has been vindicated with such prudent firmness as to be no longer questioned. This final settlement of the principle, this general acknowledgment of the right, has been attended by such moderation in its exercise on the part of those most interested, as to effectually rebuke the passionate denunciations of the malcontents who predicted the disorganization or destruction of the public school system if this right were conceded. As a rule, the children have chosen to attend schools made up principally of those of their own race, and their parents have preferred they should. Yet in many of the schools white and colored pupils may be seen together, and where this state of things exists, it is not too much to say that the latter are treated with greater kindness by their fellow-pupils than under similar circumstances, they would be in many Northern cities." Which proposition is very likely to be correct.

THE BIBLE COMPLETE IN SANSCRIT.

A Calcutta correspondent communicates the interesting intelligence that an old German or Swiss missionary there, the Rev. J. Wenger, has just issued the concluding volume of a translation of the Bible into Sanscrit. "A Sanscrit Bible was," he says, "first planned and executed an age ago by Dr. Carey. Dr. Yates, after studying Sanscrit for twenty years, attempted another translation or version, but failed. Mr. Wenger began his version in 1847. The Book of Genesis and part of the Book of Exodus, he says, gave him little trouble, as they were repeated from the previous edition with comparatively slight alterations." After that he had to fall back upon a rough draft prepared in manuscript, from the Bengali, by the old pundit of Dr. Yates.

The first volume, to Joshua, was published in November, 1868. The second volume, to the end of the Book of Esther, appeared in December, 1872; and at the same time he issued a second and revised edition of the New Testament, based on the version of Dr. Yates. At the time of the issue of the New Testament, the report says, "the school system of the State was in a state of transition. The work of translation was stopped from 1830 to 1863, and again from 1864 to 1868, owing to various causes. In the last of those years it was resumed, and is now completed."

In a letter of introduction Mr. Wenger speaks in very humble terms of his great and laborious work: "I have felt as if the Sanscrit Bible was a luxury, and the Bengali one the bread of life. But I trust that He who led me to undertake the task will not allow it to remain unblest, and that this labor will not be in vain in the Lord."

THE LAST FLOWERS OF AUTUMN.

[A lady of Brooklyn, calling the last flowers of the season for her husband's library table, accompanying the gift with these impromptu lines:]

The last flowers of Autumn I offer to thee,
King among all men—melancholy and free.
What can they say to the Lord of my heart,
Save that they love him without guile—and am art?
Perhaps he may doubt my soul's true affection—
In that case, set it down to the last edition—
November 7, 1872.

A NIGHT'S STROLL THROUGH LIVERPOOL.

SCENES IN A GREAT SEAPORT.

This lively sketch, from a series of papers published in the Liverpool *Advertiser*, gives a glimpse of phases of foreign life not ordinarily observed by tourists:

By St. Peter's Church—the illuminated foggy-looking dial face of its clock proclaims that it is almost ten—and by the lately revived Compton House, and, taking our course with the tramway rails, by the Prince of Wales Theatre and St. John's Market, we hurry in quest of further phases of street life in Liverpool. Lights loom haggardly through the smoky haze that rolls along Great Charlotte street. Veering therefore into this thronged thoroughfare, the pavement on the left hand side is found blocked up with stalls and marketable goods. Pots and pans and crockery line the gutter. Tripe and cane-bottomed chairs, bootsoles and saunages, pickled whisks (like snails) and massive beetle-crushing clogs, are offered for sale, side by side, in chaotic variety. Here also one may purchase, at halfpenny per egg cup, iced, delicious no doubt, but rather yellow-scap-like to look at. Men are likewise able to buy coats and waistcoats at

THIS BAZAAR, and try them on in the streets, too, begging thus even the facilities which Londoners possess in Petticoat lane, for trawls, tarts and umbrellas are vended in their company. Mountains of sweets, "Old Joe," and peppermint-toffee are given away almost nothing per ounce; eight-penny pears are at a discount, and as for nuts and gingerbread they go off as cheap as dirt. Indeed, this street-market in the conglomerated diversity of its wares is far beyond anything of which Compton House could boast, even in the palmiest days of that establishment. It is curious to observe the various methods which these

OUT-OF-DOOR MERCHANTS adopt in order to illumine their tempting commodities. A stall displaying red herrings and Scotch "haddies," has these articles rendered still more heightened in color by the streamer flame which issues from a funnel-shaped gas-generator. Another, with grapes (at fourpence a pound) is lighted by a lamp-stick, and as for a skewer, a third stall has its load of cabbage frocked with the flame of a candle shining through a sieve. We quit at length the lively scene, which may be witnessed every Saturday evening in all Liverpool.

Directing our footsteps towards St. George's Hall, on the sloping road which skirts the southern end of this smoke-dyed Corinthian structure, we see near the foot-way a small crowd pressing around a man whose spectacle of a crowd is illuminated by a flag of flame which flutters incessantly in the disjuncted sphere. The speaker—for the personage we now approach is talking energetically—turns out to be a member of that loquacious fraternity dubbed

"CHEAP JACKS."

The present one, however, is far below the general run of these vendors of varieties with regard to volubility of speech, for he appears to be more garrulous than gifted with the "gab." His wares are books, and as we halt he holds up a dirtily-covered specimen, and, turning it to the flapping light, reads aloud, "Hannah More on Female Education." Then, waving it aloft, he proceeds somewhat in the disjointed style: "Here is a book by Hannah More; now Hannah More is dead. She was a great authoress. I would call this book the 'Young Woman's Every-day Companion.' I won't charge much for it. Not expensive, even. Here, fivepence, sixpence, two-and-a-half (slapping the book on his knee), two-pence for the book." Perceiving another posse of persons gathering a short way off, we leave the auctioneer as he is feelingly exhorting his audience to purchase "Two-penny worth of Hannah More."

"Who'll buy, who'll buy," he cries, "who'll buy two-penny-worth of Hannah More." The crowd whom we now approach proves much superior both in pronunciation and diction to the other. This man, with hat on one side, and with a string attached to a parcel in his hand, commences, as we come up, a harangue which varied in its information it is original in style. The conglomeration of statements, anecdotes and facts, interspersed with numerous quotations, and clothed in excessive verbiage, although at the outset he professes himself "a man of few words"—is certainly wonderful, if not appalling to listen to. Gladstone, Diogenes, the new Licensing Act, Butler's Hudibras, the prize essays in the *Westminster*, and the question (for a question he calls it) as to whether or not there be five or four quarters of the globe are all discussed in the most curiously-blended manner. The parcel which he has been swinging about during his talk at last is opened and its contents exhibited. These turn out to be

SHEETS OF PRINTED MATTER.

matter which, with a species of monofrenia, he explains, has been culled by himself with immense labor from rare volumes in "Brown's Library." He adds, in a manner, as affecting as it is ludicrous, "What you have been seeing in the arms of Morpheus, your heads resting on downy pillows, I have sat up and consumed the midnight oil working at these papers." We are far from laughing at the man; God forbid that we should laugh at any one of those poor strivers for the "hard-earned penny"—yet it was certainly comical to listen to the blended grandiloquence and exalted style with which the foregoing words were uttered. Of course we buy one of his sheets; their cost is a penny.

As we return from our stroll the hum of life is fast subsiding; the gaily girded, now striding in appearance, have hurled out their ragged and squallid crowds; some to stagger home to foul-smelling cottages, others to low-lit, dingy-houses that team with filth and reek with suffocating odors, and some to pace the streets all night, or cower, shivering, on a door-step.

Boys and Girls' Department.

EDITED BY L. NATHANIEL HERSHFIELD.

LITTLE VOICES LOST IN SLUMBER.

BY W. ELLIOTT EVANS.

Little voices lost in slumber,
Wearied eyelids closed in sleep;
Golden rings in profusion,
Or the bedclothes seem to peep.

Little hands so full of dimples,
Laid across each other's breast;
Little teeth of pearly whiteness,
Have at last lain down to rest.

Little voices lost in slumber,
Nought they know of grief or pain;
We the Lord protect my darling;
Spare them to see morn again.

All day long their merry prattle
Filled my heart with fond delight;
Side by side, now sweetly dreaming,
Watch them, angels—through the night.

SHADOW PICTURES.



We present our readers this week the first of a series of pictures which, we hope, will yield them a great deal of amusement and instruction during the long evenings of the coming winter. We have called these pictures "Shadow Pictures" for a reason which will be easily appreciated by those who will take the trouble to follow our directions in regard to the engraving in the present number, which instructions are very simple and are as follows:

Cut the picture out of the paper with a wide margin, at least the size of the column in width and with at least half an inch of margin above the dotted line. Then, with a sharp penknife or a pair of embroidery scissors, cut out carefully all the white parts of the picture, leaving every bit of the black intact. The best way to manage this cutting is to commence with a knife and cut out the smallest lights—first such as those in the eyes, the ear, the mouth, etc.; then proceed gradually to the larger masses, such as the forehead, for which the scissors may be used; last of all, cut out the outline of the head, neck and shoulders down to the dotted line, and follow that line around. If the queer-looking pattern thus produced then be held between a light and the wall, or a sheet of white paper, there will be found on the wall a face which will bear a "shadowy" resemblance to a certain well-known official of this city who has long been dear to the hearts of all our teachers. The effect will be enhanced if the paper be smoothly pasted on a sheet of moderately stiff card-board before being cut out, and also if the light be allowed to fall on it through a tube made by cutting a little off the end of a "lollipop," or a piece of paper rolled up in the same shape. A little practice will show the proper distance to be maintained between the light, the picture and the wall, but in general it should be only a few inches.

Our readers may make similar "shadow pictures" for themselves by tracing the outlines of the masses of light and shade in engraved portraits and other pictures, always remembering to leave enough of the paper to bind the parts together when cut.

ORDEAL BY FIRE.

BY W. W. FENN.

An autumnal sun was setting in an angry mood; the last train from London, after stopping at the little station of Selbeck, was just plunging headlong into a neighboring tunnel, when the one solitary passenger which it had deposited crossed the road to the village inn.

"Can I have a horse to take me to the Grange?" he inquired of an ostler lounging at the door.

"I make no doubt you can, sir; I'll ask." And after a short delay a stout boy was brought out and the traveler mounted.

"We have seen anything of Mr. George Harling lately, sir," said the ostler, as he held the stirrup; "hope as how he's not been in again?"

"My brother has not been well, and I am on my way to see what is the matter; I have only just returned from abroad," replied the other, adding as he rode away, "I send a boy on with my bag, and he can bring back the horse."

For half-an-hour or more Ralph Harling's way lay due west, and he must have been far more preoccupied than he seemed, not to have observed the remarkable brilliancy of the sunset which he was facing. From time to time he half ejaculated, "How very grand it is! and how long it lasts!" Suddenly the road turned off due north, but the sky even in that direction appeared equally tinted by the blood-red sunset glow. Evidently still interested in the phenomenon the traveler, after he had proceeded for a short distance, turned round in his saddle to look at that spot where the sun had actually sunk. To his amazement, however, scarcely any tinge of orange there was to be seen. The long rifts of orange, gold and crimson, which ten minutes ago had made up the glory of the sky, were all disappeared, and nothing but a grey, leaden pall covered the sky. Yet, in his immediate front, the traveler saw no diminution in the glow. It was not caused by the sun then! But a house, a rock, or barn, or fire? There was no town or village for miles in that direction, no habitations indeed, save one or two small cottages and the "Grange Farm" Great Powers! could it be that? and as the possibility flashed through the traveler's mind, he drove his heels into the horse's sides, and galloped forward.

For in that house, in that lonely farm, lived his only and much-loved invalid brother, and there, too, lay helpless in its cradle, the young life, in which now was centered, the whole purpose of his existence.

When Ralph Harling lost his wife, he thought the world had come to an end. For some weeks he was in little better than a trance, and only the tiny cry from the baby boy, whose birth had cost the mother

her life, recalled the heart-broken father to a sense of his duties. Yet so overwhelming was his grief that he felt, at any rate for the present, that he could not undertake the responsibility of so precious a charge.

In looking round for an asylum in which to place the infant until he might, in the course of time, feel more like himself, he naturally thought of his younger brother's home as the fittest. Marrying early in life, George Harling, at the time of Ralph's widowhood, was the father of seven children, and was living in this same "Grange Farm," in which he had invested his small patrimony, and where, having no taste for, or health to enjoy the town life to which his elder brother clung, he spent his time contentedly in agricultural pursuits.

Into his care, then, was given the young heir to the Harling property, a noble estate to which the eldest son had succeeded early in his bachelor days, and when he, at past forty, had unexpectedly married, no little disappointment had been felt and expressed by George's wife at her eldest son's prospect of becoming the heir being thus shattered. But George was master in his own house. He dearly loved his brother Ralph, and when the latter asked him to let the motherless boy be brought up among his own children, he had said: "With all my heart. Everybody knows that had he not been born my son would have remained the heir, but never suppose, dear Ralph, that any thought of this will cross my mind, or that I have pretended to resist much longer, had it not been for the accounts he had lately received of George's failing health. Those had so alarmed his brother that he had determined to make his way home as quickly as possible, and we have seen how he received the news of the terrible welcome that was awaiting him."

This promise had been fulfilled to the letter during the past eight months, which period had been spent by Ralph on the Continent, and where, as he had been told, he had remained much longer, had it not been for the accounts he had lately received of George's failing health. Those had so alarmed his brother that he had determined to make his way home as quickly as possible, and we have seen how he received the news of the terrible welcome that was awaiting him.

Fire! fire! A house on fire in town or country, which is the more terrible? In town, scarce has the first tongue of flame leapt through the rafters, than the cry, "Fire!" "Fire!" is tossed from mouth to mouth, till it rises to a roar of terror. A hundred lives are at stake, streets, palaces, priceless goods; but then, through the fast-gathering crowd, which surges to and fro, and swells with hoarse murmurs the awful din, breaks the first fire-engine, and man is at hand with the most perfect organization, order, combined effort and practiced skill, to check and subdue the flames.

Upon the other hand, the solitary dwelling, standing apart from town or village, amidst its broad fields and quiet woods, is like a ship at sea, alone, friendless as it were, an easy prey. Such aid as it will get must be self-contrived; confusion reigns to diminish further the scope of human effort, from the very first scant and insufficient; the water fails, the ladders never meant for fire-escapes; the dry old timber burns like tinder. It would seem, therefore, that here is to be found the greater peril, and if the greater peril, then the greater field for the display of the grandest qualities of which our nature is capable—presence of mind, coolness, courage, and, above all, the spirit of self-sacrifice.

As Ralph galloped up through the shrubbery, which screened the approach to the house, he found all in confusion and terror. The Grange, an ancient wooden structure, was rapidly succumbing to the fury of the flames. Tongues of fire were darting from four out of the five windows on the first floor. A bright light in the dormer windows of the roof over these showed plainly that they would soon be engulfed. Only at the western end, where the fire had not yet reached, did the ladders seem to have received anything like a check; for, from roof to basement, there was at present nothing to show that it had caught.

The terrified inmates were for the most part, clinging and huddled together, under the shelter of a narrow wooden porch, or a sheet of white paper, there would be found on the wall a face which will bear a "shadowy" resemblance to a certain well-known official of this city who has long been dear to the hearts of all our teachers. The effect will be enhanced if the paper be smoothly pasted on a sheet of moderately stiff card-board before being cut out, and also if the light be allowed to fall on it through a tube made by cutting a little off the end of a "lollipop," or a piece of paper rolled up in the same shape. A little practice will show the proper distance to be maintained between the light, the picture and the wall, but in general it should be only a few inches.

Our readers may make similar "shadow pictures" for themselves by tracing the outlines of the masses of light and shade in engraved portraits and other pictures, always remembering to leave enough of the paper to bind the parts together when cut.

"Master and mistress have gone back to the house, sir," said the ostler, as he held the stirrup; "hope as how he's not been in again?"

"My brother has not been well, and I am on my way to see what is the matter; I have only just returned from abroad," replied the other, adding as he rode away, "I send a boy on with my bag, and he can bring back the horse."

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When Ralph Harling lost his wife, he thought the world had come to an end. For some weeks he was in little better than a trance, and only the tiny cry from the baby boy, whose birth had cost the mother

her life, recalled the heart-broken father to a sense of his duties. Yet so overwhelming was his grief that he felt, at any rate for the present, that he could not undertake the responsibility of so precious a charge.

In looking round for an asylum in which to place the infant until he might, in the course of time, feel more like himself, he naturally thought of his younger brother's home as the fittest. Marrying early in life, George Harling, at the time of Ralph's widowhood, was the father of seven children, and was living in this same "Grange Farm," in which he had invested his small patrimony, and where, having no taste for, or health to enjoy the town life to which his elder brother clung, he spent his time contentedly in agricultural pursuits.

He has descended some dozen steps when it is evident that the smoke and heat are too much for him. He deliberately retreats, stair by stair; the most perfect self-possession marks his every action as he backs into the child's bedroom, whence he has just come.

"Make for the window, and we will bring a ladder," cried several voices, and all with one consent rushed to the rear of the house, where a ladder was quickly placed against the wall.

Alas! it was far too short; there were no others at hand. As George appeared at the casement and saw the hopelessness of escape, a wall of agony rose from Ralph's lips, which seemed to good his poor brother to despair.

Heating no longer, he climbed out upon the window-sill—a bright light shot up behind him, seeming to thrust him forth. With a wild leap he sprang forward, his precious burden in his arms, and fell in headlong heap into a thick plantation of evergreens below.

Are they killed? George Harling is dead! but the babe he sacrificed his life to save is quite unhurt.

Twenty years have passed away, and young Ralph Harling has come into his own. He knows at what a price his life has been bought, and he bows his head in humble reverence to the memory of the man made a hero forever by his noble deed of self-sacrifice.

Ralph never forgets this grand principle. By it his life is guided. He gives up almost all the so-called amusements and pleasures of youth, that he may provide all his cousins with means for keeping good and fair positions in the world.

Although so young and boyish-looking, old gray-haired men take him into their councils, when he makes a promise, or undertakes a charge, it is as though they were already fulfilled.

A WOLF STORY.

Some years ago a Russian nobleman was traveling on special business in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in early. His carriage rolled up to an inn, and he demanded a relay of horses to carry him to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The innkeeper entreated him not to proceed, for there was danger in traveling so late, as the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wishing to keep him as a guest; he said it was too cold for wolves, and it was clear that he was to be put to bed. He then drove off, with his wife and daughter inside the carriage with him.

On the box of the carriage was a serf, who was born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no sign of danger. The moon shone but pale light, and brought out into lurid silver the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father:

"What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?"

"Oh, nothing but the wolf sighing through the forest trees," he replied.

The child shut her eyes and was quiet. But soon she said again:

"Lam, father; it is not like the wind I think."

The father listened, and far, far away, in the distance behind him, through the clear frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of. He put down the window, and spoke to his servant:

"The wolves I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postilion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child heard approached nearer and nearer, and it was clear that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his wife and child.

At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant:

"When they come upon us, run single out one and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them we shall get on."

As soon as he put down the window he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large wolf-dog at their head. Two shots were fired and two of the wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them and devoured them, and the carriage gained ground.

But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Again two shots were fired, and two more fell and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post-house was yet far distant.

The nobleman then ordered the postilion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain to little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically into the forest, the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; but the post-house was not distant.

"I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as my own self. Nothing now can save you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones. When the wolves come upon them, I will throw myself amongst them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last and fearful attack. But the travelers were saved.

The next morning they went out, and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down by the wolves. His bones only were there. And on that spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

OUR WEEKLY CHAT.

FREE.

To the boy or girl sending us the best original puzzle, of any kind, we will award one of "Valley Optica's" books. Young folks desiring to compete for this prize will please send in their letters, and enclose their names and residences, as well as the answers to the puzzles they may send. As we shall announce the name of the winner in JOURNAL No. 97, puzzles in competition should reach us on or before November 26, 1872.

John D. Norcott sends the correct answers to puzzle No. 4, and part of No. 2, in last week's paper. We shall probably use his square word. Master Norcott will have an opportunity to try for a prize for answers to puzzles, as we shall offer one soon; meanwhile, he, as well as all our gymnasts, can exercise their inventive skill for the prize offered this week.

Eddie Welch makes sad havoc among the letter-puzzles published in the JOURNAL. In his last two notes he sends the answers to the ones

in JOURNALS No. 93 and 94, both of which are correct.

Henry N. must attain a greater degree of perfection before we can admit many of his puzzles in the "Gymnastics." We will, however, make an exception for once and save his numerical from the waste-basket.

We are sorry to decline Frank A. Murtha's picture puzzle, but they are too easy. We shall use his metaphors. His answers to puzzles Nos. 2, 6 and 7 in JOURNAL No. 93 are correct.

We shall have to use a magnifying-glass to read Willie M. Baker's letter. Contributions in pencil always manage to slip into the waste-basket.

Puzzles Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 7 in JOURNAL No. 93 succumb to the guessing powers of Sarah C., from whom we receive the correct answers to them.

We will make use of the poem which "Menthe" of the Normal College sends us. E. M.'s puzzles successfully undergo inspection, and we place them on file.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BRAIN.

NO. 1.—EXTRACTION.

Six points to your mind recall,
From each one letter take;
If rightly done 'twill surely show,
One other point make.

E. M.

NO. 2.—PROBLEM.

A farmer goes to market and invests \$900 in cattle, for which he obtains 100 head. He pays for sheep \$1.50 per head, cows \$32 per head and oxen \$65.50 per head. How many of each does he buy? The next day the farmer resells his purchase at a profit of \$100. The sheep at 20 per cent., the cows at an advance of about 15 per cent., and the oxen at an advance of about 10 per cent. What prices does he get for each.

S. B.

NO. 3.—PUZZLE.

Write down a one, a five, and a four,
And add a half a thousand more;
These placed aright, devoid of crook,
Will like a flash of lightning look.

H. N.

NO. 4.—CHARADE.

My first's a word we speak and oft indite,
Which each man's distinct possessive right;
My next is diaphanous in its form,
Its very sound oft kindles passions warm;
Viewed in another sense it only gives
The dangling tail of many adjectives;
My whole denotes a lofty, glorious theme,
Outlasting eagle's love and poet's dream;
'Tis versant with every country, age and clime,
It speaks the dictates of the voice of time.

R. A. GRAMMAR.

NO. 5.—LETTER PUZZLE.

My first is in plunder, but not spoil;
My second is in labor, but not in toil;
My third is in right, but not in wrong;
My fourth is in mass, but not in strong;
My fifth is in ability, but not in power;
My whole is the name of a modest flower.

SARAH C.

NO. 6.—A CURIOUS LETTER.

[It is required in this kind of puzzle to arrange the following note in good readable shape. This will require some ingenuity on the part of our puzzle-guessers:]

Friends,
I stand
bearing
a man
is
contempt
ridicule
an
ambitions

ANSWERS TO GYMNASTICS IN JOURNAL.

No. 93.

No. 1.—Baby-Don.
No. 2.—The successful candidate.
No. 3.—1, Rome; 2, Geneva; 3, Ithaca; 4, Uri, 5, Visalia.
No. 4.—Chambers.
No. 5.—Sprite, spirit, spit, pit, it.
No. 6.—Ocean, canoe.
No. 7.—Victoria.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG "CAMP."—"The wisest dog I ever had," said Sir Walter Scott, "was the one which I called the building terror. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive that the communication between the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I chastised him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. If you said the baker was well paid, or the baker was not hurt after all, Camp came forth from his hiding-place, capered, and barked and rejoiced. When he was unable, toward the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and when I was within a few paces of the door, he would come down the hill, or through the moor, and, although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go up the hill, or at the back to get down to the shore-side."

That was certainly a very wise dog. He was a good one too, for he was always ashamed of his one bad act, and never repeated it.

VERMEL SAVED BY A DOLPHIN.—This true little incident, which we clip from an exchange, will, we think, interest the boys and girls:

Mr. Colston, an eminent merchant of Bristol, who lived a century ago, was remarkable for his liberality to the poor, and equally distinguished for his success in commerce. The providence of God seemed to smile, in a peculiar manner, on the concerns of one who made so good use of his influence. It has been said that he never insured, nor even lost a ship. Once, indeed, a vessel belonging to him, on her voyage home, struck on a rock and immediately sprung a leak, by which so much water was admitted as to threaten speedy destruction. Means were instantly adopted to save the vessel, but all seemed ineffectual, as the water rose rapidly. In a short time, however, the leak stopped without any apparent cause, and the vessel reached Bristol in safety. On examining her bottom, a fish, said to be a dolphin, was found fast wedged in the fracture made by the rock when she struck, which had prevented any water entering during the remainder of the voyage. As a memorial of this singular event, the figure of a dolphin is carved on the staves which are carried in procession, on public occasions, by the children who are educated at the charity schools founded by Mr. Colston.

How TO BEGIN LIFE.—Rev. Dr. Hall thus wisely speaks to young people: "There are two ways of setting up in life. One is to begin

where your parents are ending—magnificent mansion, splendid furniture and an elegant turnout. Is not that the pretty dream of many about their start in life? The other is to begin a little nearer the point where father and mother—of blessed memory—began. You see, my young friend, you can go up as easily and gracefully, if events show it to be safe; but it would be trying and awkward to come down. And it costs much now to live; and business fluctuates; and health is uncertain; and temptations from the side of pride are strong; and many a young man who did not mean to be extravagant has been led along; and rather than face the position and descend manfully, has tried to keep up the embezzlement and been called 'swindler.'

LITTLE GEORGE'S TROUBLES.—Aunt Libby patted me on the head the other day, and said, "George, my boy, this is the happiest part of your life."

I guess Aunt Libby don't know much. I guess she never worked a week to make a kite, and the first time she went to fly it got the tail hitched in a tall tree, whose owner wouldn't let her climb up to get it out.

I guess she never broke one of the runners of her sled some afternoon when it was prime coasting. I guess she never had to give her biggest marble to a great lubberly boy, because he would thrash her if she did not.

I guess she never had him twitch off her best cap and toss it into a mud-puddle. I guess she never had to give her humming-top to quiet the baby, and have the paint all sucked off.

BIRD LOVE.—A very affecting case of the attachment of birds was sent to us last year by a valued correspondent. A poor thrush was found dead in his ground shot, as it was flying with food to its young, by a thoughtless young man who ought to have known better. The poor bird's mate was near, and instantly flew to the ground and commenced turning the dead body of its little companion over and over, as if urging it to fly. At length the poor little thing stood as a mute mourner by the side of the dead bride, and for hours never moved from the spot.—Y. C.

—The Spoiled Day.—It was just one little week that it all. Madge had just sprung out of bed that morning, determined to try to be good; but when Ned happened to spill his coffee on her new dress she forgot her good resolutions, and declared that he was the most provoking fellow in the world. Then Ned grew angry and answered back, and after that everything went wrong all day, for never a day goes pleasantly that begins with angry words.

—How do the little crocodile improve his shining tail, And pour the waters of the Nile On every golden scale.

How cheerfully he seems to grin, How neatly spreads his claws, And welcomes little fishes in, With gently smiling jaws.

HAS OUR CLIMATE CHANGED.

HOW THE BUILDINGS AND THE HEAT OF A CITY AFFECT TEMPERATURE.

The Scientific American, discussing the question whether our climate is undergoing a change, cites certain interesting facts which are familiar to the inhabitants of this city. Thus there are no longer the deep snows which characterized the winters of the years gone by; the cold weather seems to begin later, and probably all have remarked the absence of the huge sleighs which were substituted for horse cars and stages in our streets. Indeed, so far as appearances go, the winters have become milder, and, on the other hand, the summers have become cooler; for, in spite of the vagaries of the thermometer during last summer, when at times the mercury seemed to have taken a permanent abode among the nineties, it will be remembered that the intense heat rarely exceeded a few weeks in duration and did not extend through months of unbearable sultriness.

In a rapidly growing city like New York, several local causes may be assigned in explanation of these changes of temperature. The quantity of fuel consumed has necessarily increased in proportion to the number of buildings erected, and, moreover, the reflection and radiation of the sun's warmth from the vertical sides, or its absorption by the dark colored metal roofs of the houses, must tend to elevate the temperature and aid in producing a thaw in winter. The facts, therefore, as observed in cities, are by no means complete guides to general climatic changes.

Recent has, however, been had to data of a more extended topographical nature; for instance, the opening and closing of the Hudson River, which, flowing for 150 miles through varied localities, affords information regarding the quantity of heat over a long stretch of the river's course. For the past few months of the past fifty years show that there has been no important change in the number of days the river has been frozen. The same is true of the Baltic rivers of Europe for the past three centuries. Again, the average height of the thermometer for six months of January, February and March for the past half-century is 33.06°, which, taken in connection with the fact above given concerning the river, plainly shows that our winter climate has not changed.

The thermometer records of Philadelphia extend back to 1767; taking, as before, the first three months of the year, the average for fifty-three years is 35.56°; for different periods distributed along eighty-nine years, 35.23°, so that the mean temperature of Philadelphia during the winter is some 66° above that of New York. Similar records of Boston, over eighty-six years, show 29.66° as the average, or about 2.7° lower than New York. Moreover, no sensible change in this locality is apparent. At Charleston, S. C., for five periods between 1750 and 1854, the total average is 33.99°, and although the individual averages of the separate intervals differ sometimes widely, the general climate has undergone no modification. Considerations such as these may satisfy us that the surface alterations, which the Atlantic States have undergone since their first settlement, as was predicted by Humboldt, have produced no meteorological effects, and that the rainfalls and winters probably remain the same as they were many years ago. While such is our final conclusion, we must bear in mind that these mean or average results exhibit only one phase of the problem. They do not show the fact that there are brief cycles of heat and cold, of moisture and dryness, under the operation of some unknown law, a law which is perhaps not of meteorological but of astronomical origin; and, moreover, they make no allowance for the imperfections in the instruments or tables used in days gone by.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEBSTER'S

Pocket Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Abridged from Webster's Quarto, illustrated with nearly TWO HUNDRED Engravings on Wood. This volume embraces a careful selection of more than 100,000 of the most important words of the English language. The introduction contains the Pictorial Illustrations, TABLES OF MEASURES, WEIGHTS, and MONETARY, ABBREVIATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, etc., from the Greek, Latin, and the Modern Foreign Languages. RULES FOR SPELLING, etc., etc. FULLY ILLUSTRATED. MOST COMPLETE AND USEFUL POCKET COMPANION EXTANT. It is beautifully printed on tinted paper, and bound in Morocco. Tucks, gilt edges, 6s. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

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REMOVAL.

FAIRBANKS' BUSINESS COLLEGE
Will be removed early in October to spacious and elegant rooms at

BROADWAY AND TENTH STREET.

With the removal, the institution will be placed on a first-class footing in every respect. The rooms will be furnished in superior style with new counting-house furniture of the best description, and the best course of instruction will be maintained.

A MARK OPPORTUNITY
for young men desiring a sound education. \$25 saved by purchasing a scholarship before the removal. After that, owing to increased expenses, the rates of tuition will be advanced fifty per cent. Immediate application necessary. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE COLLEGE, 726 BROADWAY.

The Primary Principals' Association will hold their regular meeting on Monday afternoon, Nov. 13, in their assembly room at Grammar School No. 40, 14 Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, at a quarter of 4 o'clock.

All Principals of Primary Schools and Departments are invited to attend.
R. A. JARVIS,
Sec'y Primary Principals' Association.

S. N. Packard, at his Business College, 965 Broadway, qualifies young men for first-class positions by imparting a sound business education. The rooms are the most elegant, spacious and airy of any apartments in the city, and all the classes are under the care of thorough teachers. Call and see for yourself or send for circular.

Note & James, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, 20 Wall Street. Account books made to any pattern. Orders solicited. HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JAMES.

Post Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, November 23, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 20, on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 5 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AMERICAN EDUCATION AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Baron Schwartz, the Director-General of the International Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1873, having made a special request that the educational system of the United States should be fully represented at the Exposition, General Van Buren, the United States Commissioner, requested General E. A. Commissioner of Education, to call a meeting to assemble in Washington on Wednesday for the purpose of considering the best mode of accomplishing that object. In pursuance of this call, there were present General Van Buren, General Eaton, Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Mr. Harvey, Commissioner of Education for Ohio; Mr. Newell, Superintendent of State Education for Maryland; Dr. John Toner, of Washington; Mr. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board of Education for Philadelphia, and the following Superintendents of Education in cities: Mr. Harbo of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Stevenson of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Lucky, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, and O. K. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on the Annual Report of Schools of the District of Columbia. Letters were received from State and City Superintendents throughout the United States, agreeing to co-operate in any measures which might be adopted by the Convention.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Harvey, of Ohio, as President. Gen. Van Buren made a statement showing the great desire of Austria to have a full representation of American educational interests at the Exposition, and explaining the advantages which would result from it. Maps were exhibited by him, showing that a large space of the buildings in the western end is set apart for America, while Japan is located on the east. Gen. Van Buren stated that an application would be made to Congress for an appropriation of \$500,000 to aid the representation of American interests at the Exposition, and that the President will also recommend the movement to the favorable consideration of that body.

As a result of the meeting it was resolved that there should be sent to Vienna full educational statistics, together with the school reports of the States, cities and towns, law schools, medical schools, colleges and universities of this country, and that there should also be erected on the ground assigned to the United States buildings to represent American schools in full operation, with all the desks, chairs, maps and other appliances, so that spectators will be practically instructed in the manner in which schools are conducted in the United States.

PROFESSOR PEPPER'S lectures on Light have been very well attended and appreciated by our citizens. Last Tuesday evening, his experiments illustrating the "Polarization of Light" were witnessed by a very large audience. Though the weather was very disagreeable a large part of the audience was composed of ladies. Prof. Pepper's offer to give a lecture in behalf of the Boston sufferers was received with repeated applause.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Since election there has been an increased attendance at the evening schools.

New York School Journal.

Office, 119 Nassau Street.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 50 per year, in advance.

GEORGE H. STOUT, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

NOTICE.

We are informed by several subscribers that postmasters and letter carriers are in the habit of charging them postage on the SCHOOL JOURNAL. As we prepay postage on every copy sent from this office, we particularly request that subscribers hereafter refuse payment to the carriers, and send us immediate notice of the name or district of the carrier who attempts to collect from them.

Every teacher should be the agent of the SCHOOL JOURNAL. Nothing is of greater importance than that children should be taught the practice of reading for their own interest and pastime. The evils of the streets, the temptations of the night, and the bad influences of associations can thus be forestalled. More than this, the teacher will thus supply himself with the best kind of a text-book for his Reading Classes. A hint in this direction ought to be sufficient.

City subscribers—including the schools—who do not receive the SCHOOL JOURNAL on Fridays will oblige us by sending us written information to that effect. The carriers are bound to deliver the papers promptly, and on proper complaint being made to the post office authorities we shall be enabled to correct any irregularities in that direction.

ART EDUCATION.

The republication in this country of an excellent book on Art Education, written by a competent art teacher in England—Mr. Walter Smith—shows that the subject of which it treats has finally awakened popular interest. This volume is a comprehensive text-book, rather than a contribution to the general literature of art; and in some respects it is superior to any American work of similar character, especially those portions which treat of the commercial and practical value of art studies. But theories, text-books, and the most diligent labors of any class of artistic enthusiasts, would count for very little if the soil were not prepared for the reception of beautiful truths; and it is pleasant to reflect that the American mind has at last been opened to a proper sense of the aesthetic element. The most unobservant can hardly fail to appreciate the extraordinary advance of the public sentiment in this country, during the past five or ten years, in regard to the culture of art in all its different phases. Music, painting, sculpture, engraving, and even the commoner forms of artistic expression, are now judged by severer methods than ever before, and year by year the public taste becomes more critical and exacting. The pencil of the painter, the chisel of the sculptor, meet a demand as active as that which entices the best of the foreign lyric and dramatic artists to our shores; public and private galleries are increasing in number and in value; fine statues are multiplying in the public places of our great cities; and even our architecture begins to show evidences of a finer degree of culture.

It is customary to attribute a great part of this intellectual development to the inherent qualities of the American people, and we suppose it would be unpatriotic to deny that the restless energies of Americans impel them upon the path of progress; yet it is hardly to be questioned that the influences of foreign travel have largely contributed to the improvement of our methods. It has become the prevailing fashion to undertake the Atlantic voyage, to ramble for the summer among the scenes of the old European civilizations, to observe strange people and strange customs, to study the finest works of ancient and modern art; and tens of thousands of intelligent Americans have insensibly developed a broader and gentler nature by mere force of contact with the work of the ages. They return better qualified to appreciate the actual needs of their own country, and we see in every direction the evidences of their desire to combine the ideal with the material. One of the best methods of enlarging the field which has been so fairly opened is the encouragement and multiplication of our Schools of Art. These institutions, already established in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and elsewhere, should be lib-

erally endowed and thrown open for free instruction in all the departments of artistic study. The excitement of the political campaign having ended, we may hope that this will be one of the subjects that will hereafter engage the attention of the liberal and the thoughtful.

TEACHERS AS AIDS TO LEGISLATORS.

Some weeks ago, we mentioned in terms of commendation the proposition made by Mr. Stevenson at the annual meeting of the State Superintendents' Association in Ohio, to the effect that teachers are the best persons to draft and amend school laws. The November number of the *National Teacher* expresses surprise that we should have discovered any "peculiar novelty" in Mr. Stevenson's suggestion, and adds that the teachers of Ohio have enjoyed the privilege of offering suggestions to legislators for the past twenty years. It would be exceedingly gratifying to receive this assurance, if it were not coupled with the confession that Ohio legislators have paid very little attention to the suggestions of Ohio teachers. We agree with the *National Teacher* that the present Ohio House should not have struck out "the most vital feature" of the codified School Bill after that feature had been recommended by the teachers of the State; but, if we may believe the statements made in the same number of the *National Teacher*, under the signature of Mr. A. D. Mayo, the lack of Normal School training in Ohio may be regarded as a sufficient excuse for the apparent inattention. We repeat, however, what we said in August, that when our legislators again attempt to revise our school laws, they could simplify their own work, and perform a useful public service, by receiving the suggestions of the capable and experienced teachers who have benefited by the Normal School system of New York.

A READY RETORT.

A quick-witted woman writes sarcastically in a St. Louis paper thus: "It seems highly probable that the 'coming woman' will know how to help herself. Our school girls give great indications of it. If Mary Jones does not pass her examination, and finds her paper marked lower than her own estimate of its excellence allows her to deem just, a neat little article in the next morning's paper will testify to her disapproval—and in such a pointed manner that the mantle of contempt falls invariably upon the right pair of shoulders—which does credit to Miss Jones' good English and directness of style, though it might leave the amiability of her disposition open to criticism." But why deny women access to the columns of the public journals? If they have a grievance, they are as much entitled to a fair hearing as the men. And, furthermore, they are entitled to the same pay as well as the same liberty of speech which men enjoy, whenever their work is equal to that which men perform. This St. Louis lady, who "scores" her own sex so unmercifully, is evidently not in full sympathy with persecuted Woman.

JUST SO!

The *Tribune* says: "The rhetoricians have always held the beginning of an essay to be the most difficult to manage. THE NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL commences an article upon 'Our Physical Degeneracy' with the remark: 'It is useless to kick against facts.' We do not know whom we have seen anything more appropriate. The excellent writer must have been studying the election returns."

No! The SCHOOL JOURNAL has nothing to do with politics, and therefore leaves the study of returns to the able hands of the party leaders—but if it were in the habit of discussing affairs of State, it would aim to be as good-natured as the *Tribune* under the most extreme circumstances of adversity.

BAD SPELLING.

It is a curious fact that out of nearly two thousand failures in Civil Service examinations in England, no less than 1,866 were "plucked" for deficiency in orthography. The authority for this statement is a trustworthy London journal, which adds another bit of information, to the effect that the middle-class examinations at the Oxford and Cambridge Universities show similar results. Moreover, the private banking-houses in England are often compelled to reject applications for clerkships on account of lack of knowledge in regard to spelling. It is evident that compulsory education is badly needed among the English people. When persons whose

social position lifts them above the so-called "lower classes" are found incompetent to spell the common words of the English language, their attendance at school in company with those to whom educational advantages have hitherto been denied would save the credit of the nation. The introduction of the old-fashioned American system of "spelling matches" into England might be a salutary movement. If any enterprising Yankee should see fit to undertake the task of improving the English mind in this direction, he would probably get himself abused by the *London Times* and praised by the *Liberal* journals. Martyrdom and profit would therefore be pleasingly combined.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

The introduction of a Compulsory Education bill into the Legislature of Australia is a part of the earliest news flashed along the new submarine cable which now connects the Antipodes with Europe and America. It is a risky experiment which the Australian colonists propose to undertake. A similar one has been attended with general disturbance and discomfiture in England, and the example of the mother country's troubles might reasonably be expected to discourage her children at the other side of the globe; but the fact that a free educational system is regarded by these colonists as a vital part of their government shows that the body politic is in a healthy state. The progress of the measure will be regarded with interest, not only by educators, but by all to whom the study of current history is attractive.

COMING TO LEARN.

Nicaragua is about to institute a critical examination of the American school methods, with a view to the improvement of its own educational system. This is a sign of progress which increases our esteem for that little Republic. We are proud of our Free Schools, and with good reason; and our people, always ready to give of their abundance to those in need, will gladly help the Nicaraguans to a knowledge of their ways of imparting instruction to a whole nation.

The Library.

THE LAWRENCE SPEAKER: A Selection of Literary Gems in Poetry and Prose. Designed for the Use of Colleges, Schools, &c. By Philip Lawrence. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The compiler of this volume is a Professor of Eloquence, whose practical hints and rules furnish useful guides to the best methods of articulation, modulation and emphasis. The selections, occupying more than six hundred pages, cover a wide range of subjects and authors, and the greater proportion of them are admirably suited for declamation. Professor Lawrence evidently cherishes a sincere regard for the new school of American writers, for he quotes largely from Buchanan, Read, Bret Harte, Alice Cary and J. T. Trowbridge, as well as from Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Thackeray and Dickens—so that with these and the English poets of a former generation, his volume contains an abundant variety, from which the student may select at pleasure. The prose selections are not, perhaps, sufficiently numerous to meet the general demand, but those which are given are good.

LITERARY NOTES.

Edmund Yates has written a new story, which will be commenced in the *Frederick Companion* of this city in January.

Professor De Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes" is said to be an acute and often witty dissection of the claims and theories of the crazy discoverers of squaring the circle, the law of perpetual motion, the anti-Newtonian theory, etc.

Charles Roade, swift, as usual, to seize upon a "live" subject, has written a new tale, founded upon the story of the Tichborne Baronet case in England. Its title is "The Wandering Heir," and *Harper's Weekly* has secured the right of publication.

The newspapers are beseeching Thomas Nast to turn his wonderful pencil to the task of illustrating social life, now that politics are out of the way. But perhaps he will wait for a chance to rest. The Tammany Ring and Mr. Greeley together have given Nast a great deal to do this year.

The exports of German books, maps and pictures from Leipzig to the United States, in 1870, amounted to 300,096 thalers; in 1871, to 352,814 thalers; and during the first half of 1873, to 180,646 thalers. The first term of the current year shows a decrease, compared with that of last year.

The *London Echo* contradicts, by authority, the rumor published in the *Athenaeum*, that the

education committee of the Privy Council contemplate framing a list of school books, which alone would be permitted to be used in schools subject to Government inspection. It is now known that the Education Committee have no such intention, although they have not refused to express an opinion unofficially as to whether certain class-books are inadmissible, as invading the principles of the Education Act.

To split a stolen book in two is the height of cruelty—but according to the following statement by a contemporary, that act has been done in England: "Miss Alcott's 'Little Women' was first published in London by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., in the interest of the author, and with her sanction. Some 'pirates,' seizing the work, undressed the rightful publisher, apparently at a very great reduction, by splitting the book into two volumes, calling them respectively 'Little Women' and 'Little Wives.' Messrs. Low, to protect themselves and Miss Alcott—whose 'Old-Fashioned Girl' and 'Little Men' were copyrighted in England during her residence there—on these, are now obliged also to divide the book and issue 'Little Women' and 'Little Wives' Wedded."

Biographical literature is in favor in England this year. Besides the second volume of "Forster's Dickens," which will provoke discussion, a third volume of the "Correspondence of Alexander Pope," by the Rev. Mr. Elwin, which is announced by Mr. Murray, "will afford," says the *London Publisher's Circular*, "other revelations of literary life, which the editor does not scruple to comment upon bitterly enough, if we may judge from former volumes. It used to be a maxim, that as no man is a hero to his valet de chambre, so every man was a hero to his biographer; but Mr. Elwin seems to have, in Pope's case, proved a notable exception to this rule." The "Personal Life of George Grote," the historian, with selections from his letters, by Mrs. Grote, is also announced by Murray; and another interesting volume is "Personal Monographs," by Lord Houghton, who is better known as Monckton Milnes.

News from the Schools.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association, of which Mr. Griffin is acting President, has been incorporated under the laws of this State. Subjoined we publish the text of the document:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
We, the undersigned, Anthony A. Griffin, John F. Townley, Joseph J. Casey, Rose M. O'Neill, Nellie Ford, Hannah E. Barnes, do hereby certify that we desire to form a society, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New York in an act entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Literary Societies," and the various acts amending and extending the same.

That the corporation name of the said society is to be "The Public School Teachers' Association of the City of New York."

That the objects for which the society is to be formed are:
The improvement of its members in the study of letters and science; for the purpose of conducting discussions and investigations of these subjects; for the consideration of new methods of teaching, and the mutual benefit and protection of its members as teachers in the public schools of the City of New York.

That there shall be fifteen trustees, directors, or managers to manage the affairs of said Association, and that the following are the names of the directors who shall manage the affairs of said Association during the first year of its existence:
Thomas Nasson, John F. Townley,
John J. Delaney, Joseph J. Casey,
Francis J. Haggerty, Anthony A. Griffin,
Henry P. O'Neill, Eleanor M. McDermott,
Harry F. Carroll, Catherine M. O'Leary,
Elizabeth A. Wilkinson, Rose M. O'Neill,
Hannah E. Barnes, Margaret McCosker,
Nellie Ford.

That all of the above named trustees are of full age, and citizens and residents of the State of New York.

(Signed) ANTHONY A. GRIFFIN, [l. s.]
J. M. F. TOWNLEY, [l. s.]
JOSEPH J. CASEY, [l. s.]
ROSE M. O'NEILL, [l. s.]
NELLY FORD, [l. s.]
HANNAH E. BARNES, [l. s.]

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this fourth day of November, 1873, before me personally appeared Anthony A. Griffin, John F. Townley, Joseph J. Casey, Rose M. O'Neill, Nellie Ford, and Hannah E. Barnes, do hereby certify that they are the individuals described in the foregoing certificate, and they severally before me signed and sealed the said certificate, and acknowledged that they signed and sealed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

(Signed) W. H. TOWNLEY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

The undersigned Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, in the City of New York, this 7th day of November, 1873, having examined the within certificate, and considered the purpose of the said certificate therein, as stated in said certificate, hereby consents that this certificate be filed pursuant to law, and approves of the same.

(Signed) E. L. FANCHER, J. S. C.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—Last Saturday Entertainment No. 3 of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, was given at 134 Bowery, near Grand Street, by the children from the industrial schools. The programme was as follows:

Part I.
Chorus—"Open the Door for the Children."
Recitation—"The Captive Foundling."
Antiphon—"How I Long to See the Mountains."
Chorus—"Flowers of all Seasons."
Dialogues—"We'll Haste Away."
Piano Solo.
Recitation—"Little Georgia's Troubles."
Solo—"Don't Forget the Old Folks."
Chorus—"Song of the Flowers."
Recitation—"The World will be Better for It."
Duet—"Come Birdy, Come."
Catholics.

Part II.
Antiphon—"Praise the Lord."
Song Duet.
Song—"Riching Song."
Solo—"How I Lay me Down to Sleep."
Recitation—"How to become a Drunkard."
Piano Solo.
Duet—"Come Birdy, Come."
Duet-Solo.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—His Honor Mayor Hall has appointed Frederick C. Wagoner,

SHAKESPEAREAN QUOTATIONS FOR THE TIMES.

The Evening Post has been studying its Concordance, with this result:

- GRANT AND WILSON.
"Yes, the elect of the land."
JOHN A. DIX.
"I am glad to go; 'tis a worthy governor."
COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.
"O, Reform it altogether!"
TAMMANY HALL.
"Shut up!"
H. O.
"I will play no more!"
HENRY VIII., Act 5, Sc. 1.
THE DOUBTER.
"Blow wind! I come wrack!
At least, we'll die with harness on our back!"
HENRY PERCY.
"Against this cruelty, fight on!"
WINTER'S TALE, Act 2, Sc. 3.
SIR WALTER SCOTTE.
"The statue is but newly scored."

JOURNALISM IN HUNGARY.

It appears from an interesting paper on Hungarian Journalism, contributed to the *American Journalist* by Mr. Paul Lipay, a Hungarian resident in Chicago, that the Press has attained a vigorous growth in Hungary since the reconciliation with Austria. Mr. Lipay says there are now three hundred and forty public journals in that country. The first sheet printed in the Hungarian language was the *Magyar Híradó*, or *Hungarian Messenger*, issued in Pressburg, in 1790. In the first year of this country there were only two papers in the Hungarian language, both published in Vienna. In 1806 was published, for the first time, a paper in Pesth, the present capital of Hungary.

In 1830 there were ten newspapers in Hungary, of which three were political and seven literary. In 1840 the number of newspapers had increased to twenty-six, and in 1847 to thirty-three. In 1848-49 there were more than eighty newspapers in the country, of which not fewer than half were established by political parties to represent the various shades of public opinion, and which, in spite of the different localities in which they started, all worked together in the cause of liberty, the independence of the country and for the deliverance of the native soil from its enemies, the Austrians. This time is the most glorious we have in our history, and proves the argument, that where liberty has its home there alone will the press grow and flourish. At this time was published the best of the Hungarian dailies, the *Pesti Hírlap* of which Louis Kossuth was the editor.

The war of independence against Austria ended with the capitulation of Gorgey's army at Világos. Kossuth left his country and became a fugitive, and then followed a hard and sorrowful time for Hungary and its liberty-loving people. Austria, having suppressed all that was national, the Hungarian press shared the common fate, and of the eighty papers above mentioned there remained not more than nine, and these were subjected to the most severe censorship with which government could control the management of the newspaper. After a few years the revival of the Hungarian press began. In 1854 there were again twenty newspapers in the country. At this time was published the first illustrated paper in Hungary, the *Vasárnapi Ujság* (Sunday News), which is still in existence, having gathered around itself all the principal authors, writers and artists of the country.

In 1861, a new political movement began, and in 1870 there were one hundred and sixty-four newspapers published in the Hungarian language.

The adoption of the bill for the free and independent press by the Hungarian Parliament was an act which attracted great attention in the whole of Europe toward the liberty-loving Hungarians, and gained the sympathies of all the people of the world. The adoption of a second bill, which abolished the stamp on newspapers, augmented much more the attention of our neighboring nations, and even Austria was gratified to see the liberal action of the Hungarian Parliament. A bill similar to the first mentioned passed only a year after in the Vienna Reichsrath, but the stamp on newspapers are still in use in Austria. The liberty of the press being thus accomplished, there was a rapid increase of newspapers until in 1871 the number had reached three hundred and forty, of which one hundred and ninety-seven were published in Hungarian, fifteen in German, twenty-one in Slavonic, eighty-one in Italian, eleven in Serbo, ten in Rumanian, five in Italian, three in Russian and one in Hebrew.

The most important papers are published in the Hungarian language. In the German language there are only two papers, the *Pester Lloyd* and *Ungarischer Lloyd*, that are entitled to be called first-class papers in every particular. The best Hungarian paper is the *Hon* (The Country), edited by Maurice Takai, the best and ablest writer Hungary now possesses. He is a deputy in the Parliament, and publishes every year two or three romances in four to six volumes. His works are translated into all the principal modern languages.

The second journal in merit is the *Pesti Natio* (Journal of Pesth), which is one of the oldest, having been published twenty-three years. It is edited by Mr. Sigismund Keszényi, and is a journal of the Right.

The political weeklies number one hundred and twenty-eight; religious and school journals, twenty; literature and fashion is represented by eight, of which the *Pecoroni Lapok* (Leaves of the Capital) is one of the best-edited dailies in the country. Its editor is Charles Vaday, who is the best Hungarian journalist, and a very able writer and critic.

The number of humorous journals is seven. Of these papers there are over one hundred, including scientific, agricultural and horticultural, photographic, theatrical, postal matters, army, law, printing, woman's rights, sporting, history, etc. Many of the last mentioned are monthlies, and published in volumes.

Papers devoted especially to advertisements are only five in number. Nevertheless, adver-

ting is becoming steadily more popular in Hungary, and the people at this time advertise very much more than they did a few years ago.

MARRIED IN A SNOW STORM.

About the year 1811, memorable in Russian history, there lived upon his estate of Nemaradof, a rich landed proprietor, Gabrielovitch by name, noted for his affability and hospitality. His house was always open to his friends and neighbors, who used to congregate there every evening; the older ones to enjoy a game of cards with the host and his wife Petrona, the younger ones in the hope of winning the favor of Marie, a beautiful girl of 17, the only daughter and heiress of Gabrielovitch.

Marie read French novels, which naturally rendered her very sentimental and romantic. Under these circumstances love was not long in coming. The object of her affection was a Russian cadet, with scarcely a penny in his pocket, who resided in the neighborhood, and was then home on leave of absence. As a matter of course he returned her love with equal ardor. Marie's parents had strictly forbidden her thinking of such a union, and they treated the lover, wherever they met him, with just as much friendliness as they would have shown to an ex-collector of taxes. The amorous pair meantime carried on a correspondence, and met clandestinely beneath the shade of the pine grove, or behind the old chapel. As will be supposed, they here vowed eternal fidelity to each other, complained of the severity of fate, and devised beautiful plans for the future. After some time they naturally came to think that, should their parents permit in opposing the union, it might in the end be consummated secretly, and without their consent. The young gentleman was the first to propose this, and the young lady soon saw the expediency of it.

The approach of winter put an end to these secret interviews; for their letters increased in frequency and warmth. In each of them Vladimir Nickolovitch conjured his beloved to leave the paternal roof, and consent to a clandestine marriage. "We will disappear for a short while," he wrote, "come back, and cast ourselves at the feet of our parents, who, touched by such constancy, will exclaim, 'Come to our arms, dear children!'" Marie was long irresolute; at length it was agreed, however, that she should not appear at supper on a day appointed, but should retire to her room under the pretext of indisposition. Her maid had been sent into the secret. Both were to escape back door, in front of which they would find a sleigh ready to convey them a distance of five wersts, to the chapel of Jadrino, where Vladimir and the priest would await them.

Having made her preparations and written a long apologetic letter to her mother, Marie retired betimes to her room. She had been complaining all day of a headache, and this certainly was no mere pretext, for the nervous excitement had in truth indisposed her. Her father and mother nursed her tenderly, asking her again and again: "How do you feel now, Marie? Are you no better?" This loving solicitude on the part of the heart, and with the approach of evening her excitement increased. To supper she ate nothing, but rose betimes and bathed in the evening. Her maid had been kissed and blessed her, and Marie, who had reached her room, she threw herself into a chair and wept aloud. Her maid finally succeeded in comforting and cheering her up.

The wind howled about the house, causing the windows to rattle. The inmates had hardly gone to rest, when the young girl, wrapping herself in her clothes and furs and followed by the servant with a portmanteau, left the paternal roof. A sleigh drawn by three horses received them, and away they went at a furious speed.

Vladimir had also been active throughout the day. In the morning he had called upon the minister at Jadrino to arrange for the ceremony; he had then gone to look up the required witnesses. The first acquaintance to whom he applied was an officer on half-pay, who expressed himself quite ready to serve him. Such an adventure, he said, carried him back to the days of his own youth. He determined Vladimir to remain with him, taking on him to procure the other two witnesses. There accordingly appeared at dinner Surryevsky, Schmidt, with his spurs and mustache, and Ipravnik's son, a lad of 17, who had but just enlisted with the Uhlans. Both promised Vladimir their assistance, and after a cordial embrace the happy lover parted from his three friends to complete his preparations at home.

Having dispatched a trusty servant with a sleigh for Marie, he got into a one-horse sleigh himself and took the road to Jadrino. Scarcely had he set off, when the storm burst forth with violence, and soon sinking into a blinding fog. The entire horizon was covered with thick, yellow clouds, discharging not flakes of snow, but at last it became impossible to distinguish between earth and sky.

In vain Vladimir beat about for the way; his horse went on at random, now leaping over the banks of snow, now sinking into ditches, and threatening every moment to overturn the sleigh. The insupportable thought of having lost the road had become a certainty. The forest of Jadrino was nowhere to be discovered, ready to drop to the ground, seemed a kind of dark line became visible in the distance. Vladimir urged his horse forward, and reached the skirt of a forest. He now hoped to reach his destination soon, as it was easier to pursue his way in the forest, into which the snow had not yet penetrated. The darkness took fresh courage; however, there were no signs of Jadrino. By degrees the storm abated and the moon shone brightly. He finally reached the opposite skirt of the forest. Still no Jadrino; but a group of four or five houses met his view. His knock at the door of the nearest was answered by an old man.

"What do you want?" he said.

"Where lies Jadrino?" asked Vladimir.

"About ten wersts distant."

"At this reply Vladimir felt as if his sentence of death was being pronounced to him."

"Can you procure me a horse to take me thither?" he asked.

"We have no horses."

"Or at least a guide. I will pay any price."

"Very well. My son can accompany the gentlemen."

After a little while, which seemed an eternity to Vladimir, a young fellow in a shabby appearance, holding a stick staff in his hand, and who took their way across the snow-covered plain.

"What o'clock is it?" asked Vladimir.

"It is already past midnight."

And in very truth the old man began to gild the east when they finally arrived at Jadrino. The church door was locked. Vladimir paid and dismissed his guide, and then instantly hastened to the minister's dwelling. What he there learned will appear from the sequel.

At Nemaradof the night had passed quietly. In the morning the master of the house and his wife arose as usual, and proceeded to the

dining-room, Gabrielovitch in his woolen jacket and night-cap, Petrona in her morning gown. After they had breakfasted, Gabrielovitch sent up one of the girls to inquire how Marie was. She returned with the message that her young mistress had had a sleepless night, but that she was feeling better now, and would come down presently. Marie, who had entered the room, looking exceedingly pale, yet without the least perceptible agitation.

"How do you feel this morning, love?" inquired her father.

"Better," was the answer.

The day passed as usual, but, instead of the looked-for improvement, a serious change for the worst took place in Marie's condition. The family physician was summoned from the nearest town, who found her in a state of most violent fever. For fourteen days she lay at the point of death.

Nothing transpired of the nocturnal fight; for the maid took good care to keep silence on her own account, and the others who knew of it never betrayed themselves with a syllable, even when the influence of brandy, so greatly did they dread Gabrielovitch's anger. Marie, however, spoke so incessantly of Vladimir when delirious, that her mother could not remain in doubt as to the cause of her illness. Having advised with a few friends, her parents resolved to let Marie marry the young soldier, seeing that one cannot escape one's fate, and beside that, riches do not always lead to happiness.

The patient recovered. During her illness Vladimir had not once shown his face near the house, but it was resolved to apprise him of his unexpected good fortune. But to the astonishment of the proud proprietor of Nemaradof, the cadet declared that he should never again cross the threshold of his house, begging them at the same time to forget utterly so wretched a creature as he, to whom death alone would give repose.

A few days afterward they learned that Vladimir had again returned to the army. It was in the year 1812. No one uttered his name in Marie's presence, and she herself never made mention of him in any way. Two or three months had elapsed, when one day she found his name among the list of officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Borodino and been mortally wounded. She fainted away and had a relapse, from which she recovered but slowly.

Not long after her father died, bequeathing his whole property to her. But riches were not able to comfort her; she wept with her mother and promised never to leave her. They sold Nemaradof and removed to another estate. Shitovs thronged around the wealthy and amiable heiress; but she never received the slightest encouragement from her. Often did her mother press her to choose a husband—she would merely shake her head in silence. Vladimir was no more; he died at Moscow on the ruins of his memory sacred; she carefully preserved the books they had read together, his sketches, the letters he had written to her—in brief, everything that could serve to keep alive the remembrance of the ill-fated youth.

About this time, the war, fought with such glory to the allies, of whom Russia was the one, came to an end. The victorious regiments returned home and large crowds of people flocked together to greet them. Officers who had gone forth as beardless youths came back with the grave faces of warriors, their gallant breasts covered with badges.

A lieutenant of hussars, Wurmin by name, with an interestingly pale face, and decorated with the Cross of St. George, having obtained leave of absence for several months, took up his residence by his estate. His affectionate Marie's present abode. The young girl received him with far more fervor than she had hitherto shown to any of her visitors. They resembled each other in many respects; both were handsome, intelligent, taciturn and reserved. There was something mysterious about Wurmin which aroused the curiosity of Marie. Already she had for her was soon unmistakable; he showed her every conceivable attention; but why did he not speak of love though his dark, ardent eyes would rest upon hers half dreamily, half with expression, and he seemed to announce an early and positive declaration? Already the neighbors spoke of their marriage as a settled matter, and Mother Petrona was more than happy at the thought of her daughter's finding a worthy husband at last.

One morning, when the latter was sitting in the parlor, Wurmin entered and asked for Marie.

"She is in the garden," answered her mother. "You will find my daughter there if you would like to see her."

The young officer hastily walked out into the garden.

Petrona crossed herself, murmuring, "God be praised! To-day I trust his visit will have some result."

Wurmin found his beloved, clad in white, sitting under a tree by the side of the pond, a book upon her lap, like a heroine of romance. The usual salutation of "Good-morning," which he was so long in uttering, she had long yearned to pour out his heart before her, and begged that she would listen a few moments. She closed her book and nodded in token of assent.

"I love you," said Wurmin; "I love you passionately."

Marie cast down her eyes.

"I have been imprudent enough to see you, to hear you—daily. It is now too late to escape my fate. The thought of your lovely face, of your sweet voice, will henceforth constitute the joy and the anguish of my existence. But have a duty to perform toward you; I must reveal to you a secret which has placed an insurmountable barrier between us."

"That barrier," murmured Marie, "existed always—I could never have become yours."

"I know," replied Wurmin, in a suppressed voice, "that you loved before; but I have three long years of mourning—dearest Marie, do not deprive me of the last comfort of the blissful thought that you might become mine if—"

"Cease, I conjure you! You rend my heart."

"Yes, you will grant me the comfort of knowing that I have loved a woman; but I am already married!"

Marie gazed up at him with a look of astonishment.

"Yes, married for four years," continued the lieutenant, "and I do not know either who my wife is, or whether I shall ever meet her."

"Explain yourself more clearly," said the girl.

"I love you, Marie, and will confide in you. You shall know all, and you will not judge too severely the lack of youthful levity. It was in the year 1812, I happened to be on my way to Wilna, with the intention of joining my regiment. Late in the evening I reached a small inn, and had already ordered that horses should be instantly put to again, when a fierce snow-storm suddenly arose. My landlord and the postilion urgently advised me to postpone my

departure; but I was determined to go in spite of the rough weather. The postilion had got it into his head that, by crossing a small river, the banks of which were perfectly well known to him, he should find a shorter route. He missed the right crossing, however, and got into a region to which he was an entire stranger. The storm continued to rage; at length he described a light in the distance. We made for it, and stopped before a church, from the brightly illuminated windows of which the light shone. The door was open, three sleighs were in front of it, and I saw several persons in the vestibule. One of them called to me: "This way! this way!" I got out and walked toward the vestibule.

The person who had called advanced toward me.

"Great Heavens!" he said, "how late you come! Your intended has fainted, and we were on the very point of driving home again."

"Half bewildered and half amused, I resolved to let the adventure take its course. And, indeed, I had little reflection. My friends tugged me into the interior of the church, which was poorly lighted by two or three lamps. A female was sitting upon a bench in the shadow, while another stood beside her and chafed her temples."

"At last!" cried the latter. "God be praised that you have come! My poor mistress liked to have died!"

An aged priest emerged from behind the altar, and asked, "Can we begin?"

"Begin, reverend father!" I cried, unadvisedly.

They assisted the half-unconscious girl to rise; she appeared to be very pretty. In a fit of unparadoxical, and now quite incomprehensible, levity, I readily stepped with her to the altar. Her maid and the three gentlemen present were so much busied with her as scarcely to throw a look at me. Besides, the light in this part of the church was dim, and my head was swathed in the hood of my cloak.

In a few minutes the nuptial ceremony was over, and the priest, according to custom, desired the newly-married pair to embrace.

My young wife turned her pale, charming little face toward me, and was about to rest her head upon my shoulder with sweet smiles, when suddenly she started at me as if turned into stone, tottered and with a cry of "It is not he!" fell to the floor.

All the furies of hell lashed me out of church. Before any one could think of staying me I had jumped into my sleigh, seized the reins, and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit."

The lieutenant was silent. Marie also gazed in silence upon the ground.

"And I, who have never discovered what became of the poor girl?" she finally exclaimed.

"Never. I know neither the name of the village where I was married nor do I recollect the station where I stopped. The servant whom I had with me was killed in battle, all my efforts to find out the position where I drove up proved unavailing, and so every clue was lost by which I might again find the scene of that folly for which I have now to suffer so heavily."

Marie turned her pale face toward him and took both his hands. The lieutenant gazed thoughtfully into her eyes; a cold foreboding awoke in his breast, a veil suddenly dropped from his eyes.

"Marie! Heaven, how could I have been so blind! Marie, was it indeed you?"

"I am your wife!" was the only answer of the girl, who, clanking into his arms.—From the Russian of Alexander Pushkin.

WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND.

Zurich University (says the *London Lancet*) is peculiar in permitting and encouraging the attendance of lady students. The number of the male students in 1872 is 151; of female, 61. No inconvenience is experienced in their joint attendance on the various classes and demonstrations. The authorities having been applied to in the year 1870 by the Medical Faculty of Wurzburg as to "whether any unpleasantness had arisen from women together with male students attending certain lectures and demonstrations necessarily of an embarrassing nature to the delicacy of women," replied as follows: "With reference to this question, the Medical Faculty of the University of Zurich find that the presence of lady students in the theoretical and practical course has given rise to no disturbance whatever. The lectures and demonstrations are given without any regard to the ladies present, and the anatomical practice and clinical demonstrations are gone through as thoroughly as when in presence of a male audience only. Notwithstanding this, no unpleasant occurrence has ever taken place. Seeing that the faculty has already had an experience of six years in this respect, they forward tranquilly to the further solution of the still unsolved problem. The professors believe that to the earnest love of work and tact displayed by the ladies studying here, as well as to the political education and peaceable disposition of the Swiss students, the above favorable results are to be attributed." Such testimony is of high value, and should help to remove some of the prejudice which exists in England against the admission of ladies to the study of the medical profession. Six ladies have already graduated in this university—namely, two Russians, one American and three English. Of the latter number one has recently been afforded a recognition, and been given an opportunity of public usefulness in hospital practice in England.

RE-ENDOWMENT OF A TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

Education is making progress in Texas. At a late meeting of the Baptist State Convention a movement was commenced to re-endow the Baylor University. Through the disasters and reverses of the war the endowment of this institution has been reduced to about 700 acres of land and \$10,000 of interest-bearing securities.

Nearly \$8,000 in notes were subscribed at Independence for endowment of the Presidency (besides about \$7,000 also subscribed for endowment of the Presidency of Female College). This sum of \$8,000 added to the \$3,000 of old endowments considered good, will leave \$9,000 to be obtained for the Presidency. The endowment of the chair of Natural Science, as proposed to be good for \$7,000. It is proposed to increase this \$8,000 more. This done, an appeal will be made to the citizens of the State to endow, one by one, four more chairs. Fully endowed, Baylor University will educate all properly recommended students for the Christian ministry who depend on their salaries for a support.

The Roll of Merit.

By a resolution of the Board of Education, passed April 19, 1871, this paper is especially designated to give monthly, under the special title, the name and residence of the best pupil in each class in every school of the City of New York, the information being furnished us through the Clerk of the Board of Education, the list makes it to all those names appear therein an imperishable certificate, fairly and honorably won, not only of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. The last Roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2.—Female Department.—Section A, Julia Nodine, 141 Partridge; Abby Francher, Section C, Julia Richardson, Flora Simms, Susan through the Clerk of the Board of Education, the list makes it to all those names appear therein an imperishable certificate, fairly and honorably won, not only of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. The last Roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.—Female Department.—Class I, Lora Lewis, 48 Ridge st. Class 2, Mary Scher, 148 Avenue C, Clara, 13 Bowler's Place, Julia Lancy, 11 Dehorah Clague, 11 Cannon st., Maria Holmgren, 32 Horlick st. Class 3, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 4, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 5, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 6, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 7, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 8, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 9, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 10, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 11, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 12, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 13, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 14, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 15, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 16, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 17, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 18, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 19, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 20, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 21, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. Class 22, Kate Geta, 104 Callahan st. 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All Sorts.

—In the early history of Harvard College students were punished by whipping, and they were forbidden to use the English language on the college premises. Latin was spoken.

—Mr. Thomas Brown said: "Sleep is death's younger brother, and so like him that I never dare trust him without my prayers."

—A cubic foot of air weighs 522 grains. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces.

—The Illinois State Teachers' Association will meet at Springfield on the 25th, 26th and 27th of December next.

—Why is a calm man like a school teacher? Because he keeps cool.

—When is a house like a bird? When it has wings.

INCREASE OF OPIUM-SMOKING IN LONDON.

The steady influx of Chinese into that quarter of London which is known as the "East End" has multiplied the victims to the vice of opium-smoking and the number of the houses in which they are accommodated. These latter are of a very low character, and are mostly kept by Chinese, to whose countrymen opium-smoking represents the indulgence which spirit-drinking does to the British seaman. The drug as it is inhaled is an aqueous extract made by first dissolving the crude opium in water, and steaming, then carefully boiling. Impurities, like the fragments of leaves, sticks, and so forth, are skimmed off till it has the consistency and appearance of tar. The prepared opium represents about twice its own weight of crude. It is retained to the smokers, who keep it in small boxes made of buffalo's horn. The smoker puts some opium, about the size of a pea, into the bowl of his pipe, which is of earthenware, and having lighted it at an adjacent lamp, reclines on his side and inhales it in two or three whiffs, retaining it in his lungs as long as possible. So employed may be seen at any time in certain houses in the neighborhood of Raddcliffe-highway scores of Chinese and Lascars, whose sallow, corpse-like complexions, bearded eyes and relaxed look, indicate the effects of their indulgence. The amount these smokers consume is sometimes surprising. Many of them use a quarter of an ounce daily; some, it is said, as much as one ounce. They rapidly get decrepit in body and mind, and die in starvation and rags, nobody knows exactly how. For all this, the vice is greatly on the increase in China and among the Chinese settlers in every quarter of the globe.

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A wonder 'tis how Jonah lived, Three days in a whale's belly, 'Twere easier far to be believed Had he been crushed to jelly.

But passing o'er those days of yore, We'll come down to the present, To things that may surprise us more, And things that are more pleasant.

The railroad, steamship, telegraph, That cleave the air and sea, Which often make us weep or laugh, Are far greater wonders.

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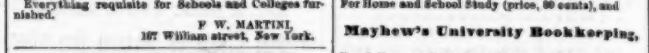
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